# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 50

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**World Can Face and Fire Fear**

**Columbia Drops Technocracy**

**Britain Plans U. S. Approach**

**Piccard, Amelia & Lindy Dine**

**Soviet Roads Fuss Up Finland**

**London Busmen Have a Heart**

PASADENA learns from three noted speakers just what the nations need. Dispassionate analytical understanding (Dr. Albert Einstein) plus elimination of fear and greed (Henry M. Robinson) plus adjournment of politics (Dr. William B. Munro) plus coöperation by the people equals economic recovery. Mr. Robinson, big banker, shows that fear has closed banks, stampeded cities, made countries collapse. The nations must face fear, discover its origin, measure its movement, contrive its elimination—Here's the outline for a mass movement that will remake men's world!

¶ Columbia University gives what may be the finishing touches to technocracy. The seat of learning which has been host to the 100 unemployed "technocrats" making an "energy survey of North America" drops Howard Scott, the leader, and proposes to steer its own technical research with some of the workers. Another name will be used. Mr. Scott says he will go on. He may no longer please Columbia, but the university has something to thank him for—Columbia is known now in some of earth's corners where it wasn't heard of before Scott.

¶ Britain plans its approaches to Washington on the Lausanne model. Meeting the Roosevelt idea of considering both war debts and currency stabilization, Downing Street would settle one problem subject to subsequent agreement on the other. The plan would also link Britain's return to the gold standard to reciprocal reduction or removal of tariff barriers. Big issues appear like dominos in a row. The gold bogey can't go down until the tariff bogey falls, and tariffs can't drop until war debts do—Until debts are modified into manageableness.

¶ Prof. Auguste Piccard, explorer of the stratosphere, dines with Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. He tells his fellow aerial trail-breakers he planned to go down long before he planned to go up. His idea is to explore ocean depths from a glass-windowed gondola and a balloon inflated with oil instead of helium. Ballast would carry him down, throwing it out would allow the oil balloon to bring him up. Amazingly talk these three, who have reduced to practical negotiables the ancient theoreticals of height, depth and distance. Countless generations knew man's world as having only length and breadth—One generation has thrilled with the thought that it has thickness too.

¶ As the League Committee of 19 gives up conciliation efforts as futile, Japan expresses a desire to conciliate. The committee's work in drafting a pointed report for the League Assembly brings Tokyo swiftly to its new position. But the Japanese proviso is that the committee suppress the paragraph in its resolution which declares that recognition of the present régime in Manchuria cannot be regarded as a solution. Such suppression is deemed impossible—How can this steering committee give up its rudder and steer?

¶ Finland takes alarm at the building of roads and forts by Soviet Russia along the Finnish frontier. Four main highways are completed through the Karelian Peninsula from Leningrad, with many connecting laterals. Villages are demolished and swamps filled in in the high-class construction, giving rise to the belief that the roads are for military purposes. Finland has a nonaggression pact with the Soviet, but Helsingfors is startled and worried—Why should Moscow build such good roads to reach its border, and such bad roads elsewhere?

¶ Buenos Aires welcomes Jean Mermoz, veteran French mail pilot, and his six passengers on the airplane Rainbow. The 7500-mile flight from Istres, France, is completed in 54 hours, 33 minutes flying time. The jump from Africa to Brazil in 14 hours, 2 minutes proves practically and finally what has been a glowing theory—The south Atlantic is a safe daylight hop for an airplane with enough gasoline and enough know-how.

¶ London finds a way to end its bus strike after six serious days. Lord Ashfield, chairman of the operating company, on the coldest day in the year, appeals to the 13,000 men on an "outlaw" strike to consider the suffering they are bringing to hundreds of thousands of people. Presently 250 buses leave the garages under their old drivers. By the rush hour 600 are in commission and all men back on the job, with a promise that their grievance will be considered. The strikers had said their ears were closed to appeals—But they hadn't buttoned up their hearts.

## Homes for Birds Made In Liverpool Gardens

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Liverpool, Eng.

MAKING private gardens into bird sanctuaries is becoming a popular pastime in Liverpool. A number of feeding tables and nesting boxes have been installed. The desire to protect and study wild bird life is aroused by the Municipal Wild Birds' Sanctuary in the quarry beneath the shadow of the new Liverpool Cathedral.

## R. F. C. Funds For Schools Bill Is Urged

### George Measure Has Hearing Before a Senate Subcommittee

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—If the Federal Government can aid banks and business in distress, there is no reason why it should not lend its credit to prevent a breakdown in the American school system, now bearing a burden of increased enrollment and decreased resources, a Senate subcommittee on banking and currency was told today.

In accordance with a recommendation from the conference on the crisis in education held here early this month, representatives of the National Education Association, American Federation of Labor and National Congress of Parents and Teachers urged passage of the George bill, making Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds available to states and localities where support of public schools has proven inadequate.

"We were ready to raise millions to help foreign nations. I can't understand why there should be any objection to the R. F. C. loaning money to aid the youth of America," Mr. Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, declared. "The best investment we can make is in our children," he added.

Chief opponent of the George bill was Senator Thomas P. Gore (D.) of Oklahoma, who held that support of schools should be an entirely local problem, and should be the last function taken from the states. He expressed the opinion that if the Federal Government continued to assume state burdens it would be destroyed completely.

Senator Gore averred that it was more important to have good schools than paved roads and that states might use their gasoline taxes to support their schools. Mr. McGrady said that it would take a long time to get laws changed permitting this use of the gasoline tax and the funds were needed "right now."

Dr William G. Carr of the research Division of the National Education Association, reported that the annual rate of increase in school attendanee is now almost one and a half times as much as it was in normal years, while school funds had been cut an average of 15 per cent. A total of 4500 schools have now been closed, he said, and last year the schools of the country employed about 15,000 fewer persons than the year before, despite increased enrollments. He estimated that 500,000 pupils are attending only on a part-time basis and that only one city in 20 is building any new classrooms.

Mr. William T. Bannerman, chairman of the Committee on Legislation for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, added the indorsement of that organization's 1,500,000 members to the George bill.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis (D.) of Illinois, warned of the social consequences that would follow the closing of the Chicago schools. The youth of the city would soon fall into the hands of the hardened criminal, he said.

## *Mermoz Proves Mail Plane Value*

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 24 (AP)—M. Jean Mermoz, veteran French air mail pilot, landed his plane Arcen-Ciel (Rainbow) here at 11:44 a. m., Jan. 22, terminating a 7500-mile flight from Istres, France, in 54 hours and 33 minutes flying time, which established a record between France and Argentina.

M. Mermoz declared that the flight, which was made with six companions, although the twenty-fourth heavier-than-air South Atlantic crossing, demonstrated for the first time the feasibility of the all-air air mail route which the French Aeropostale Company intends to inaugurate shortly.

Leaving Istres Jan. 12, M. Mermoz though hindered on the African coast and at Rio de Janeiro by muddy landing fields and along the Brazilian coast by rains and headwinds, averaged almost 140 miles an hour in the air with a heavy plane.

The outstanding achievement of the flight, M. Mermoz said, was the hop from St. Louis, Senegal to Natal, Brazil of 14 hours and two minutes, which proved that Africa is within an easy daylight air trip from South America.

## *Source of Famed River Sought in Blue Ridge*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BLAIRSVILLE, Ga.—The Georgia Appalachian Trail Club has a new ambition. Its members intend going into the byways of the high ranges of the Blue Ridge to seek the source of the Chattahoochee River, which is believed to be near Blairsville, Ga.

## *French Think U. S. Talkies Too 'Good' and Expressive Of Promiscuous Drinking*

### *Prefer Them to Other Films but Regard Them as Too Idealistic—Night Clubs, They Say, Make Paris Tame Compared With New York*

*Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the second.*

**France**

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

PARIS—A careful and impartial investigation reveals that two main trends dominate French opinion of American films and French impressions of the United States as gained from these films.

The first is that films made in the United States are for the most part too virtuous, too idealistic, too "good."

The second is that this idealism, which in Latin eyes gives American films an excessively high moral tone, has not prevented many of these films from giving to the French people a distorted impression of American life.

Ask almost any Frenchman to give his candid opinion of motion pictures, as made in Hollywood. He invariably begins by declaring his admiration and in fact his preference for American films, and almost as invariably he ends by expressing his regret that they are nearly all "much too moral" and "much too ideal."

This conclusion proceeds in part from differences in the mentality and moral standards of the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon peoples. It is due partly to the fact that Hollywood attaches to all its films, with very few exceptions, an ending which is both "conventional" and "happy." In addition, it is attributable in part to such predominantly sentimental American films as "Daddy Longlegs" and "Delicious."

Careful questioning leaves little doubt that the films made in Hollywood have convinced most Frenchmen that promiscuous drinking is a feature of American life. This is clearly shown in the statements of even the more responsible critics.

Reviewing "The Divorcée" in L'Illustration, "R. de B." is struck by "the infantile extravagance with

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## IRISH ELECTION TURNS ON ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE

### De Valera and Cosgrave in Free State Contest to Control Dail

DUBLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—Another contest between the two outstanding figures in the politics of the Irish Free State—Mr. Eamon de Valera and Mr. William Cosgrave—was being decided today at the polls.

A new Dail Eireann was being elected which in turn will select the head of the Government. The election is upon the basis of proportional representation—the last Dail included 153 members—and this will slow up the counting, which does not begin until tomorrow.

Mr. de Valera, President of the Executive Council, who called for the election in an unexpected political move three weeks ago, is the champion of complete Irish independence, which he has extended to the economic field in the past year. He seeks indorsement of his refusal to pay land annuities claimed by the British Government.

Mr. Cosgrave, who lost the Presidency in the election 11 months ago after holding it five years and becoming virtual dictator because of internal disturbances, urges the development of the Free State as a part of the British Empire.

The rioting which interrupted numerous Cosgrave meetings, despite the protection assured by Mr. de Valera, was renewed last night at his final rally in Cork. Several persons were injured. More than 100 were injured in fights when Mr. Cosgrave made a final sweep Sunday into County Kerry. Several of his meetings were broken up, beginning with the first days of the campaign.

Mr. de Valera made a personal appeal that his opponent receive a fair hearing. There was even a threat of martial law. Last night Mr. de Valera described the campaign as "one of the most orderly in Irish history."

## North Dakota Plans State-Wide Scrip

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 24 (AP)—A state-wide scrip money plan, to "inject relief at the bottom where it is needed," has been proposed to the North Dakota Legislature in a special message from Mr. Alfred S. Dale, State Treasurer.

It was the second scrip plan proposed within a week. The other for "bond currency" was presented in a bill by Representative H. T. Peterson.

Mr. Dale said present financial condition called for immediate action, and "that further delay will leave our state finances in a chaotic condition." His plan would be for negotiable certificates, to be issued by the Bank of North Dakota, the State Treasurer or any subdivision of the State.

With each transfer a 3 per cent revenue stamp per $1 would be attached, thereby permitting, he said, retirement of the certificate after 35 transactions, and with the State reimbursed in advance for such retirement. Mr. Dale said his plan would double the price of farm produce.

## EXPEDITION TO STUDY INDIAN OCEAN BED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PERTH, W. Aust.—Cambridge University is to sponsor an investigation of the northwestern sea-bed of the Indian Ocean, next year. The funds required by the expedition will be provided from a bequest of the late Sir John Murray.

The director of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, Col. R. B. Seymour, will be the leader of the party. Dr. W. T. Calman of the zoölogical department of the British Museum of Natural History and Dr. E. J. Allen of the Plymouth Biological Station are supporting the undertaking.

## FINNS QUESTION AIMS OF SOVIET FRONTIER ROADS

### Anxiety Expressed as to Military Character of Great Highways

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 24—Finland is asking itself why the Soviet Union has built four new first-class roads to the Finnish frontier over the Karelian peninsula between Leningrad and Lake Ladoga. It is considered that there cannot be any valid economic reason for their construction; consequently some anxiety is felt lest there be a military object in building them.

The roads in question, it is stated, form a network obviously planned with considerable care. Houses are pulled down, cliffs leveled and depressions filled in during the process of construction. One is 20 meters wide, another 300 and another as much as 40 meters, or about 130 feet.

Disquiet felt here at the news about the roads follows on the heels of alarming rumors which got around last November when a general who was inspecting garrisons at Viborg and Viipuri gave out that the "enemy" had crossed the frontier in order to test preparedness of the troops. The story reached the ears of the civilian population and is believed by some to be a statement of fact. When it was learned that the Soviet had built these roads alarm was revived.

On the other hand the diplomatic relations between the two countries are perfectly normal.

## Soviet-Finnish Relations Greatly Improved by Pact

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

MOSCOW, Jan. 24—Reports of anxiety in Finland as the result of the Soviet Union's road-making activities came as a surprise here.

Macadamized roads many miles long have been built in recent years near Finland and other parts of the Soviet Union. While no official information is available it is regarded as improbable that the construction of these roads is for purely military purposes. Since the signing of the nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and Finland the relations of both countries have been greatly improved. There was not a single diplomatic conflict between the Soviet Union and Finland in 1932 nor any border incident during the entire year.

## EINSTEIN URGES UNDERSTANDING AS WORLD NEED

### Ousting of Fear and Graft Robinson's Formula for Economic Situation

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, finding relativity is not applicable to everyday activities, went into a sort of consultation to think out a formula of what to do about the world in general and economic conditions in particular.

His intellectual consultants were Mr. Henry M. Robinson, banker and internationally known economist, and Dr. William B. Munro, historian.

The three thought out loud in a symposium here last night on "America and the World Situation," arranged by the Southern California Student Body Presidents' Association.

Their formula, expressed mathematically, is that "dispassionate analytical understanding" (Einstein), plus "elimination of fear and greed" (Robinson) plus "adjournment of politics" (Munro), measured by the coöperation of the people, equals economic recovery.

Dr. Einstein thinks the first step necessary to dispassionate understanding is the removal of the "obstacle of the tabu." That obstacle, he explained, "lies in words and other symbols which are laden with emotion."

He said there are some words which "produce such violent disturbances in our feelings" that the rôle they play in the transmission of the ideas is lost in the background. Among these words he included "honor, prestige, fatherland in nearly all the countries of the present world."

"The use of such words is adapted for the driving out of all reason and the setting up of emotion in its place," he said.

Facing "naked reality," as he termed it, Dr. Einstein said he did not believe war debts caused the present economic conditions, but that it was due to increased production from technical invention and organization, decreasing the need for human labor. He believes international obligations should be reduced to a figure payable and acceptable by a corresponding amount of goods.

He thinks disarmament can be reached most rapidly by eliminating universal military service and dependence on professional armies.

The fundamental necessity, he asserted, is dispassionate reflection to analyze conditions, and thus create mutual understanding to develop the ability to solve peacefully all questions.

Mr. Robinson, who served on the Supreme Allied Economic Council and the Dawes Reparation Com-

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## British Backing Aids Chinese To Rebuild Chapei

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—A British financing house, Benjamin & Potts, has underwritten a loan of $6,000,000, silver, to the Chinese municipality of Greater Shanghai for reconstruction of Chapei, the Chinese suburb destroyed in the Sino-Japanese conflict. The loan was issued to bear interest at 10.66 per cent.

The Chinese Commissioner of Finance, J. K. Choy, points out that British interests are participating for the first time since 1912 in a Chinese internal loan. He expresses the hope that this marks the beginning of a new era, in which foreign capital may be induced again to participate in Chinese reconstruction.

The Chinese Mayor of Shanghai, Gen. Wu Teh-chen, declares that the loan will be devoted in its entirety to reconstruction of devastated areas. Construction of a new boulevard system in the affected districts begins at once. Light and water systems will be extended to sections which have never enjoyed such service. A part of the loan will be used to rebuild public schools, and the railway yards which have separated Chapei from the International Settlement will be removed, making the Chinese industrial center contiguous to the foreign-controlled areas.

## Unemployed Who Became Legislators Run Own Boarding House 'at Profit'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 24—Last November's Democratic tide carried 10 unemployed individuals into office as members of the State Legislature from King County, where they were elected on a platform of unemployment relief, although not pledged to any particular plan.

Totally without funds, these 10 legislators first thought they might have to hitch-hike the 63 miles to Olympia, but the Democrats in King County furnished funds to transport them, as the State would not pay mileage until after the session opened.

Once in Olympia they were faced with the problem of how to live, for rooms come high in the capital city during the session. And the problem of three square meals a day was acute.

However, the 10 decided to rent a large house and open a dormitory for unemployed members of the Legislature, and any others who wanted to live with them. They leased the historic home of the founder of the city, Edmund Sylvester.

Army cots and bedding were obtained. a cook and waitress employed. A charge account was opened with a grocer on the strength of state pay checks to come and a bond was posted to assure the owner of the house it would be undamaged.

Once installed, the 10 legislators found another problem facing them. The ancient house had only one bathroom, and the prospect of Saturday night baths seemed slim for most of the 10.

Being lawmakers, the 10 held a caucus and voted that two men would have bathing privileges each night, and drew lots to see how the week would be divided. Any extra washing is being done outside.

The group is backing a measure to issue $50,000,000 of scrip, based on production and service exchanges, to relieve economic conditions. The scrip would be issued on the value of surplus products and would be exchangeable for either labor or produce. It would be subject to recall by the Governor.

The group is opposed to a bond issue for unemployment relief, because it "would place a burden on our children," one of them said.

## Tax Machine, Taxocrats Urge, To Support Men It Displaces

### Taxocratic Society of Pittsburgh Would Raise Unemployment Fund by Placing Levy on All Labor-Saving Devices

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 24—Taxation of labor-displacing machinery in proportion to the number of men affected is the principal plank in the economic platform of the "Taxocratic Society of Pittsburgh," secretly organized by a group of Pittsburgh engineers, industrialists and business men.

The society made its esoteric bow to the public yesterday when its leader, so-called "Taxocrat No. 1," announced that letters setting forth their radical plan for solution of economic problems were being mailed to President-Elect Roosevelt, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Capt. Louis Johnson, commander of the American Legion; Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, and other national leaders. Plans of the group include:

1. Taxing of all labor-displacing devices to establish a national unemployment fund.

2. Taxing of special grants and privileges, according to commercial value.

3. Taxing of watered stocks to the point of extinction.

4. Taxing to regulate, not to destroy, industry.

5. Establishment of unfluctuating buying power of millions of dollars a day through distribution of a "scientific tax" that will benefit both labor and capital.

Reason for secrecy surrounding its membership was given:

"For instance," its spokesman said, "one of the taxocrats holds a big position with a steel company that uses huge quantities of labor-saving machinery. If he were known to be urging a tax on the machinery he would lose his job."

"The taxocrats do not believe that full benefits of the use of labor-saving or labor-displacing machines should go to the owners of the machines," the letters sent out by the society explain. "They believe that the great world problem of today is to equitably distribute the benefits derived from the use of machines, factories and mills to humanity.

"The taxocrats have a solution for this problem, namely, the taxation of the owners or users of machines in proportion to the number of men displaced by their machines. Needless to say, however, if the full benefit derived from the use of machines were taken by taxation, there would be no incentive for their use.

"We, therefore, advocate that the owners of all labor-displacing ma-

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## JAPAN REFUSES PLAN TO REVISE MANCHU STATUS

### Tokyo Counter-Proposal Rejects Main League Recommendation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

GENEVA, Jan. 24—Although the League Committee of Nineteen has abandoned its attempt to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute by conciliation, the Japanese delegation here refuses to recognize that the case has passed beyond the conciliation stage and today has issued a statement designed to prove that Japan had made such concessions as would justify a settlement by conciliatory methods.

The Japanese document, which for the first time makes public Japan's counter-proposals to the Committee of Nineteen, indicates, however, that Japan always insisted upon the suppression of the paragraph in the statement of reasons accompanying the committee's draft resolutions, which was worded as follows:

"The Committee of Nineteen considers that in the special circumstances that characterize the dispute, a mere return to conditions previous to September, 1931, would not suffice to insure a durable settlement, and that the maintenance and recognition of the present régime in Manchuria could not be regarded as a solution." This was considered by the committee to be the very nucleus of its proposition.

For the committee's statement of reasons the Japanese desired to substitute the declaration of the President of the Assembly. Japan consented to include in the resolution a clause stating that settlement of the dispute should respect the provisions of the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris, and the Nine Power Treaty. It also consented to reference being made to the Assembly's resolution of March 11 and to chapter nine of the Lytton report as a basis for settlement.

The committee, however, was not satisfied that the Japanese proposals would permit such a settlement. The Committee of Nineteen adjourned until next week, leaving the drafting committee's report in the hands of a subcommittee, and no reply to the Japanese declaration is likely until later.

## Japan Renews Bombings Of Key City in Jehol

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP)—A Japanese aerial bombardment on Kailu, key city in northeast Jehol, for the third successive day, was reported today in dispatches from that Sino-Japanese front.

Fires were started in the town and Chinese troops concentrating there were reported scattered. A Chinese army, estimated by Japanese aerial observers to total about 33,000, was massed in the region.

It was the fifth such raid in two weeks and indicated a possibility that the planes may be clearing the way for a Japanese offensive. All other Japanese attacks this month were preceded by similar raids.

Japanese military leaders insisted, however, the much-heralded campaign to bring Jehol, now under Chinese administration, under the government of Manchoukou will not begin for several weeks.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (AP)—Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, former President of China, arrived here today after important military conferences in Nanking, seat of the Nationalist Government.

The purpose of the discussions, called by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. T. V. Soong and other government chiefs, was to organize a united front against Japan in North China. The presence of Marshal Tuan, rebel leader three years ago and long friendly with the Japanese, was regarded as significant.

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang was also present.

## STRONG FORCES ARE MUSTERED FOR ROOSEVELT

### He and His Counselors at Warm Springs Busy on 'New Deal' Policies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 24—The immediate economic and political future of a nation is at stake, as its President-Elect confers in this tranquil little southern town with the men who will shape its destiny during crucial years just ahead.

As leaders, representing widely diverse phases of American thought, come in and out of the little cottage on Pine Mountain, it grows daily more evident that within its narrow walls are being shaped momentous policies.

Mr. Roosevelt and his counselors are fully aware of the tremendous forces involved in the problems of the nation today. This much at least is certain. They keenly feel the pressure from all sides for sweeping changes which, if adopted, would radically remodel the social, economic and political nature of the country.

But as he and his closest advisers go over the long list of Cabinet possibilities and weigh the vital implications of their decisions, the outcome for the present remains in doubt. And the likelihood is that the country will not know what the "new deal" means until the lineup of the Cabinet is announced and Mr. Roosevelt himself outlines his program.

What indications there are at present point toward sincere progressivism and real significance in the promised "new deal." One thing is certain. On the electric power issue, Mr. Roosevelt is contemplating a stand which goes far beyond anything ever considered in government circles, beyond even anything Senator George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska, ever dreamed of seeing.

Muscle Shoals is to be only the opening wedge, Muscle Shoals and Hoover Dam, symbols in the great fight over government entrance into the field of ownership of key industries, will establish the precedents. Government ownership of railroads is everywhere conceded to be just around the corner. Already the Government is reaching its hands deeper and deeper into the banking and financial business of the nation, and Roosevelt policies are likely to accelerate this tendency. Power, trans-

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THINGS PRESENT

Suppose a law were passed providing a 50 per cent down payment on luxuries bought on the installment plan. Would it curb unwise spending? The editorial "Curbing Installments?" discusses an interesting bill before the Quebec Legislature.

The series "Advertising—and You" is designed to help the reader get the greatest benefits from advertising. The second article appears on the Educational page.

Our readers share some interesting experiences in My Garden Hobby, on the Home Building and Gardens page.

Quess-O-Jig No. 7 not only has to be put together, but must be identified. Our world-minded readers, of course, will recognize the person, place, or thing.

AND THINGS TO COME

The career of Frances E. Willard will be summarized tomorrow in the ninth article in the series devoted to the achievements of the "twelve greatest American women."

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, the weekly Aviation column, another adventure with Mr. Scroggins, and Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By." Look also for the second article in the series based on the wrong impression of America Hollywood is giving to the world.

## DEBT PARLEY EXPANDS ITS FIRST SCOPE

### Italy Invited to Attend, and Other Nations Are in Line

### FRANCE RETAINS ALOOF POSITION

### Britain Shows Inclination to Trade Tariff Items for Return to Gold

The scheme of the coming debt conference between Great Britain and the United States, to be held in March in Washington, is whipping into shape.

London indicates a willingness to negotiate or, in the vernacular, to trade. Washington denies that British return to the gold standard is to be used against Britain in the matter of war debts, but Downing Street evidently is not averse to returning to gold if certain trade agreements can be negotiated to prevent any loss in the shift.

The debt conference is resolving itself into an expanded scope, which now includes Italy, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, being authorized by Mr. Roosevelt to arrange a separate meeting, this on application of the Italian Government.

Several other nations are considering similar applications, so that a series of conferences is likely.

This has revived the proposal of changing the locale of the coming World Economic Conference from London to Washington. This, however, is in the perspective only.

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Jan. 24—President-Elect Roosevelt's proposal to link currency stabilization with the coming war debt discussion in Washington in March, has resulted in the consideration in Downing Street of a plan on the Lausanne model to enable one of these proposals to be settled, subject to a subsequent agreement on the other.

The British scheme also would link the return to gold with the reciprocal reduction, or removal of barriers to trade. As regards the return to the gold standard itself, opinion here is divided. On one hand, British trade has benefited so greatly by the lowered exchange for sterling, that no risk would be willingly run of a reversion to the impossible state of things existing 18 months ago.

On the other hand, economists like Sir Walter Layton hold that if necessary assurances were to be forthcoming to prevent a repetition of the mismanagement of the gold standard, it might be to world advantage to revert to gold.

Anything of this kind, however, would be dependent not only upon reduction of war debts to manageable proportions, but also upon such removal of trade barriers as to enable gold to fulfill its proper function of regulating exchange without further dislocation of commodity prices.

As regards any removal of trade barriers on Britain's side that might be set against a corresponding admission of British trade to the United States' market, there is every desire here to negotiate. The question of giving the United States increased facilities in British overseas colonies, for example, might be subject for discussion, although here the field for such concessions is limited not only by the Ottawa agreement, but also by the fact that all extra European territories brought under British rule in consequence of the World War are subject to mandates which already give equal trade facilities to all nations.

On the other hand, all along it has been the contention of the British National Government that tariffs have been adopted in Britain itself only in the hope of their proving a lever for the reduction of trade barriers generally. Here, therefore, is a promising field for mutual discussion, to which Downing Street looks forward hopefully.

## United States Invites Italy to Attend Debts Meeting in Washington

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — Italy definitely, and presumably Czechoslovakia, which met their war debts payment on Dec. 15, have been invited to participate in a debts and general economic conference parallel to that with Great Britain, it is announced at the State Department.

The invitation follows a visit to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, of Signor Augusto Rosso, the new Italian Ambassador, who conveyed Italy's desire to receive an invitation. The Czechoslovakian Minister, Mr. Ferdinand Veverka, also called on Mr. Stimson on a similar errand.

Thus it is clear that the discussions to be held here in March will encompass several nations, although as now planned each nation will be treated separately. Besides the three governments already invited, Finland, Lithuania and Latvia are "debtors in good standing" because they met their obligations last December. Presumably, if they make application, they will be given the same facilities for review as are afforded Britain and Italy.

What will be done about France, Belgium, Hungary, Poland, and Estonia, which all failed to meet that payment, is not yet clearly determined. Previously the attitude has been to insist on payment before

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

# FREE EDUCATION COURSES DRAW BIG ATTENDANCE

## Lectures for Unemployed Open With Nearly 500 Present

Free educational food, of a quality which scarcely could be improved upon at any price, is being offered to Boston's unemployed and they are quick to appreciate their opprtunities. Nearly 500 men and women attended the two opening lectures given yesterday in the Old South Meeting House and the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

Practically a capacity audience was present when Prof. F. Allen Burt of Boston University opened the series of 12-week courses with his talk on advertising. Dr. Robert C. Givler, lecturing on human relations at the Newsboys Foundation, had to delay his talk for 10 minutes while more chairs were being brought to seat the 215 persons who attended the lecture.

Seven more of these Coöperative University Courses will get under way at the Old South Meeting House this week: economic history of the United States and a personality course today at 3 and 4:15, respectively; appreciation of art and a course on literature on Wednesday at the same hours; current events and business law, Thursday, and science and civilization on Friday.

Registration for these courses is being conducted at all branches of the Boston Public Library, in room 217, State House, and Wadsworth House, Harvard Yard. The studies are designed primarily to stimulate the interest of students and maintain the morale of the jobless. The lecturers are volunteering their services.

Interesting facts are disclosed by an analysis of some of the registration blanks. For instance, an "ice puller," a preacher, housewives, a proofreader and a dictaphone operator have registered for an art appreciation course, a caddy is taking modern literature and current events, a messenger and a seaman are taking business law and a laborer is studying economic history.

## A Lively Rival

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Automotive Boosters' Club of New England: Annual dinner and entertainment, Hotel Statler, 7.

Boston Special Libraries Association: Dinner, Colonial Tea Room, 99 Mt. Vernon Street, 6; and meeting, address, "Keeping Current Events Documented," by Dr. Denys P. Myers, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, 7:30.

Longy School of Music: Open-house concert by Mr. Frank L. and Miss Margaret Macdonald, program of violin and piano sonatas, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Jan. 28.

New England Nurserymen's Association: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

American Society of Landscape Architects: Poverty supper party, Boston Architectural Club, 7.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Meeting, address, "Youth Movements of the Old World—Their International Significance," by Miss Jennie Lee, former member of Parliament, Agassiz House, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge, 8.

Wellesley College: English version of "Mostellaria," Latin comedy, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Mothers' party with Girl Reserves, 7:30.

Zonta Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, in honor of past presidents, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6.

Employees' Association, Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Annual meeting, presentation of skit, "The Romantic Feet," Arlington Street Church basement, 8.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9:36 p. m.
Hollis—"The Whirlpool," 8:20.

**Music**

Symphony Hall—Fisk University Choir, 8:30.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Meetings, 10:30 and 11:30, Agassiz House; luncheon discussions, 12:30, Hotel Commander and Agassiz House; meetings, 2:30 and 3:30, Agassiz House, through Jan. 26.

American Society of Landscape Architects: Business session, 9:30; followed by luncheon, 12:30; Hotel Commander, Cambridge. Afternoon trips to points of interest.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Early American arts, Miss Doane, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "The Story of Coal," 11, and "Eskimos in Winter and Summer," 2:30; Clipping and Orchestra Club meetings, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Liberty Mutual Insurance Company: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Boston Eastern Star Women's Club: Meeting, home of Mrs. Nettie A. Loud, 849 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Center, 2.

Boston Colony, National Society of New England Women: Meeting, speaking program, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, afternoon.

Rummage Sale, benefit Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of Boylston and Clarendon Streets, all day, through Jan. 26.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Tariffs and Trade the World Over," by Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, United States Tariff Commission chairman, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9:36 p. m.
Hollis—"The Whirlpool," 2:20.

**Music**

Hotel Statler—Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone, 11 a. m.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 til 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, left by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler, New accessions.

**Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets**—"Women Artists of New England." Through Jan. 28.

**Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room**—Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through Feb. 3.

**Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street**—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

**Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—"Birds," by Rex Brasher. Etchings by Ernest Haskell. Both through Jan. 31.

**Casson Galleries, 57 Boylston Street**—Paintings by J Eliot Enneking.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.

**Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton**—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings.

**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Paintings by Gertrude Fiske. Through Jan. 28.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.

**Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street**—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

**Junior League, Zero Mairboro Street**—Paintings by David W. Gurton. Through Jan. 30.

**Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue**—Paintings by Janina Federkiewicz. Through Jan. 27.

**Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street**—Water colors by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 11.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

### CHASE NATIONAL CUTS RATE

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Chase National Bank today announced that effective Feb. 1 its interest rate paid on thrift accounts up to $15,000 would be cut to 2 per cent. The present rate is 3 per cent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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On the highest point on Manhattan Island. Unsurpassed transit facilities; excellent views; immediately adjacent to Columbia University, Barnard and Teachers College.
Prestige . . . worth $20
Long favored by members of university faculties and others interested in the arts and sciences, an air of distinction and culture is assured.
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This Steam Wave Is Entirely Different from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF, or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.00.
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## Excess Advances On Wool to Stand

Woolgrowers of the nation who marketed their clips of 1930 and 1931 through the coöperative organization headed by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, a unit of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and received pre-shearing advances that proved to be greater than the ultimate value of the wool when sold, will not have to pay back excess advances through the deduction of such funds from the proceeds of 1933 shipments. This assurance is given by the Boston headquarters of the National Corporation today.

Much interest has been aroused throughout the country during recent years as to whether growers who received advances on their clips when the market was high and which turned out to be more than was obtained for the wool when it sold, off a lower market, would be called upon to pay it back. The advances were made with appropriations from the Federal Treasury.

In an announcement to the growers today, the National says: "We are pleased to report that adequate funds for our 1933 requirements have been arranged for, both for preshearing and commodity advances, and that we are prepared to serve the woolgrowing industry with efficiency and promptness. Overadvances that may have occurred in 1930 or 1931 will not be deducted from the proceeds of 1933 shipments. Our policy will be to market wool to orderly mill demand so that it may be accounted for more promptly than has heretofore been possible and to continue our efforts to advance prices to levels at which the industry can carry on."

## Women Warned Against Rackets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24—Warning against advertisements which offer homework to women was given here today by Miss Frieda Miller, Director, Division of Women in Industry, New York State Department of Labor, in a lecture on labor laws at Yale University.

"With wages at starvation levels women must make every penny they can, and with this hope they turn to homework, expecting to earn an extra dollar," Miss Miller said. "In that fact lies a diamond mine for a certain type of racketeer, whose method is to advertise widely for homeworkers, collect a dollar or two from each prospective worker as a deposit, and then, when several thousand such small sums have been sent in within a short time after the appearance of this ad, disappear completely; perhaps to resume business almost immediately in some slightly different form in another city."

The destruction of wage standards during the past year, Miss Miller said, has brought with it a widespread revival of efforts for minimum wage legislation. Sponsors of new bills are definitely facing the question of constitutionality and so framing the bills that they believe they have met the issues raised by the earlier decision of the Supreme Court.

## HARVARD EDUCATION SCHOOL ADDS COURSES

Additional courses offered for the second half year at the Harvard School of Education are designed to meet the current problem of teachers and of schools which must operate with curtailed programs because of reduced income. By special arrangement these courses will be available both to students in the school and also to teachers in service in Greater Boston who desire credits toward the degree of master of education at Harvard. Six additional courses, according to the dean's office, have been added to the 28 offered last year.

Financial and business aspects of school administration will be treated in two courses to be given by Mr. Leland Dudley, assistant professor, who will take up problems resulting from the present economic situation and consider methods for maintaining efficiency in the face of curtailed budgets. Last year 214 teachers in Greater Boston schools took advantage of the courses offered. A still larger attendance is anticipated this year in view of the new subjects and more convenient hours.

Life ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
Inquiries in the Metropolitan area cordially invited by
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## New England Farm Groups Are Active

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Farm coöperative marketing associations in New England did a business of $77,108,000 during the last fiscal year. The 203 organizations reported to the Federal Farm Board that they had 85,340 members, with the dairy coöperatives forming the largest unit. Other associations were used to market fruits and vegetables, livestock, poultry and wool and mohair.

Business of the 56 dairy coöperatives was estimated at $53,760,000. Of this, Massachusetts reported the greatest share—$32,630,000—while Connecticut was next with $10,440,000. The Vermont groups totaled $9,630,000 followed by Rhode Island, $370,000; New Hampshire $310,000 and Maine, $180,000.

Marketing done by the 32 New England fruit and vegetable coöperatives aggregated $3,070,000. Massachusetts also led in this field, with $2,760,000, Maine ranked second with $270,000. Nearly all the poultry marketed through coöperatives was sold in Connecticut, where four organizations did a business of $1,000,000. The only other association, in Massachusetts, marketed poultry valued at $350,000.

## PORT OF BOSTON TRAVEL INCREASES

Ocean travelers are using the Port of Boston to a greater extent, Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, said today in analyzing the "traffic" statistics for 1932. "The transatlantic, West Indies and Canadian services of Boston," he said, "carried 19.9 per cent more passengers in and out of Boston in 1932 than in 1931.

"A total of 47,840 passengers arrived in 1932, compared with 43,289 in 1931, while those sailing from Boston numbered 26,053, against 18,304 the previous year. Total traffic was 73,893 in 1932, contrasted with 61,593 in 1931. In percentage, the arrivals gained 10.5 per cent or 4551 persons, and those sailing gained 42.3 per cent or 7749 persons."

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and rising temperature, probably followed by rain Wednesday night; strong westerly winds shifting to east or south Wednesday; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

**Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature on Wednesday in interior.

**Maine: Fair and colder tonight:** Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature; rain or snow Wednesday night.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, with rain Wednesday night.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Diminishing northwest winds, becoming southeast or south and increasing Wednesday afternoon; fair tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 40 | 64 | Montreal | 38 | 40 |
| Bismarck | 0 | 24 | Nantucket | 38 | 56 |
| Boston | 38 | 59 | New Orleans | 62 | 70 |
| Buffalo | 30 | 36 | New York | 38 | 62 |
| Calgary | 0 | 30 | Norfolk, Va. | 50 | 72 |
| Charleston | 60 | 68 | North Platte | 22 | 50 |
| Chicago | 36 | 40 | Philadelphia | 42 | 64 |
| Cincinnati | 32 | 58 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 58 | 60 |
| Denver | 26 | 48 | Pittsburgh | 32 | 48 |
| Eastport, Me. | 32 | 46 | Portland, Me. | 34 | 52 |
| Hatteras | 54 | 68 | Raleigh | 48 | 70 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | | 74 | St. Louis | 38 | 52 |
| 7 p.m. Jan. 23 | 72 | | St. Paul | 32 | 32 |
| Helena, Mont. | 22 | 36 | Salt Lake City | 24 | 36 |
| Huron, S. D. | 32 | 44 | San Francisco | 44 | 52 |
| Jacksonville | 66 | 74 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 26 | 36 |
| Kansas City | 40 | 54 | Seattle | 42 | 46 |
| Key West | 72 | 82 | Tampa | 66 | 78 |
| Los Angeles | 42 | 54 | Washington | 38 | 62 |
| Memphis | 52 | 66 | Wichita, Kan. | 42 | 60 |
| Miami, Fla. | 70 | 80 | Williston, N.D. | 10 | 30 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 24.
B—Maximum Jan. 23.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday 10:04 p. m., Wednesday 10:20 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 10.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

# NEW ARTILLERY WHEELS SEEN AT MOTOR SHOW

## Made of Steel They Promise to Make Collapses Unheard of Soon

Although the wheels are a vital part of the automobile, it is only in the last two to four years that manufacturers have focused attention on the "underpinning" of the motorcar with any particular desire to enhance its beauty, according to dealers at the Boston Automobile Show.

Models this season largely are displaying the new-type steel artillery wheel, although there is a demand for wire wheels and wooden artillery wheels with large steel centers. The long-spoked, wooden wheel is passing out of the motor picture, it is noted at the show.

With the reduction in the size of wheels, manufacturers have found that they can put out steel wheels at a price to fit the average man's pocketbook. The new wheel gives an appearance of strength. The spokes are hollow and the entire wheel is made from a single piece of steel which flows into blending lines from the spokes outwardly to the hub cap. A collapsed wheel will be an unheard of thing in the near future, dealers say.

Unlike the usual artillery wheel, which must of necessity have straight spokes, the new wheels can be molded to any shape.

By the process of changes in painting, it is possible to give the impression of a small or a large hub, a thick or slender rim, short or long spokes. It makes a pleasing appearance in conjunction with the new skirted mud guards.

The new wheel is suitable for finish in lacquer or bright chromium plating. It appears that the latter finish will be the most popular, even on the large expensive cars. Being of steel with its entire surface easily reachable, the new wheel is very easy to clean.

The wheel is becoming recognized by designers as one of the most notable parts of a car. It is a dynamic part, and, because it has rotating as well as progressive motion, it attracts the eye and therefore should, it is said, contribute toward the car's appearance. The steel artillery wheel can be made to suit the lines of any car, no matter how radical or streamlined, and, on account of its simplicity of manufacture, is suitable for all cars from the cheapest to the most expensive.

It is not affected in any way by climatic conditions. In case of accident it will not break and let the car down, but will merely bend out of shape, thus providing the car with a great additional safety factor. It has no joints whatever, has no parts to loosen and its finish, whether in chromium plate or lacquer, will last indefinitely, it is claimed

## Secret Police Inquiry Opposed

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—Mr. Joseph M. Donovan today protested a secret night meeting of the board of inquiry investigating irregularities in the state police. The meeting was held here last night and Mr. Donovan, a past commander of the American Legion, was called as the only witness.

He told newspapermen he requested to be allowed to have Mr. Timothy F. O'Brien of New Bedford, his attorney, accompany him to the meeting as counsel. The request was refused, he said, and as a result he filed a written statement with the board. He said the statement contained a reiteration of his original charges as sent Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Earlier last night Mr. Donovan, in a letter to Governor Ely, termed the investigation "inane" and certain to result in a "whitewash" for the persons involved. He wrote that "in the first place, Capt. Charles T. Beaupre is being continued as head of the uniformed division, although he has openly admitted he did commit forgery in signing the names of troopers Fleming and O'Connor to expense vouchers."

Mr. Donovan also charged that Governor Ely's personal bodyguard, a member of the state police, interviewed other members of the troops Saturday and Sunday and that in his talk he intimated that it was desired the charges be "quashed." The bodyguard suggested the men go to Captain Beaupre on Monday and "get behind him and 'whitewash' the whole investigation," Mr. Donovan said.

### PENNSYLVANIA COAL LOSS

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation had net loss of $21,781 in the last 1932 quarter, compared with a loss of $64,799 in the same 1931 period. Loss for the year, as compiled from quarterly reports, was $270,327, compared with a loss of $290,127 in 1931.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DR. HARRY W. CHASE

# CHASE ACCEPTS NEW YORK CALL AS CHANCELLOR

## President of University of Illinois Is to Succeed Chancellor Brown

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, president of the University of Illinois at Urbana, is this week submitting his resignation to that institution to take over the chancellorship of New York University at the close of the present academic year as successor to Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, who is retiring after 22 years in this post. Dr. Chase was the unanimous choice of the university committee appointed last summer to choose a new chancellor following Dr. Brown's announcement that he wished to step down "because of advancing years." The election of Dr. Chase was announced last night through Mr. Fred I. Kent, president of the University Council.

Dr. Chase has been head of the University of Illinois since 1930, and during this brief incumbency schools of fine and applied arts and physical welfare were added to its curriculum. A few weeks ago he announced a plan to reduce the university's operating expenses by $1,000,000. Dr. Chase went to the Illinois institution from the University of North Carolina, of which he was head for 11 years.

Dr. Chase is a native of Massachusetts and an alumnus of Dartmouth. He joined the faculty of the University of North Carolina in 1910 as professor of the philosophy of education, after taking his doctorate from Clark University in 1910. Successively he was professor of psychology, dean of the college of liberal arts, and chairman of the faculty until offered the presidency of the institution in 1919. Prior to becoming head of the University of Illinois, in 1930, he was offered the presidency of the University of Oregon and of the Social Science Research Council in New York.

"There is no one in sight whom I would rather see as my successor in this office," Chancellor Brown said of Dr. Chase. "New York will like him. New York University will take to him. I am confident that he will lead the university to new heights of public usefulness in its new century."

Dr. Chase, in a statement at Urbana, Ill., said that, although reluctant to leave the University of Illinois, which has about 15,000 students, the New York chancellorship seemed to him a "distinctive and challenging opportunity."

"New York University is carrying through a program of service to the metropolitan area which makes it, to me, one of the most interesting educational institutions in the country," he continued. "Enrolling as it does over 40,000 students in courses that touch almost every phase of metropolitan life, the usefulness and value of its work are outstanding."

He will offer his resignation to the Board of Regents tomorrow, he said, to take effect at the end of the academic year "or as soon after as may be expedient."

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MAPLEINE
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WHY NOT let Mapleine cut ¾ off your syrup costs? Today thrifty millions are making delicious Mapleine syrup—jiffy-quick—for only 7c a pint. A 35c bottle is sufficient for 24 pints—your saving averages $5.04. Mapleine also imparts a magic delicacy and flavor to desserts, candies, ice creams, sauces. At your grocer's.
FREE enough Mapleine for 2 Pints Delicious Syrup...
CRESCENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 660e Dearborn, Seattle, U. S. A.
Send enough Mapleine to make 2 pints syrup—free.
Name
Address

# GREEK CHAMBER IS DISSOLVED BY VOTE OF SENATE

## President Zaimis Acts in Dramatic Manner to Relieve Crisis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

ATHENS, Jan. 24 — President Zaimis made a dramatic intervention in the political crisis yesterday and as a result the Senate accepted by a vote of 72 to 20 a presidential message recommending dissolution of the Chamber as incapable of giving a government which can carry on the business of the country.

Dissolution without the Government's appearing before the Chamber is claimed to be justified by the Constitution when the composition of the Chamber does not allow effective coöperation with executive power.

The Opposition, however, violently criticizes the Government and condemns President Zaimis's action as revolutionary. Some even propose taking counter-revolutionary measures. A special conference of Populists criticized President Zaimis's lack of impartiality in the procedure and passed a resolution declaring that he had committed high treason by intentionally violating the Constitution.

A motion to impeach the President was signed by 89 deputies and sent to the bureau of the Chamber where it will remain until convocation of the new chamber.

New elections by the majority system will be held on March 5 and convocation of the Chamber is scheduled for March 20. Parties forming the present Government will coöperate in a single bloc and all of the Opposition except the Communists in another bloc.

The return of Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos to power is apparently welcomed in financial and business circles. Within five days after he formed the new Government the drachma appreciated rapidly, the gold coverage of the Bank of Greece increased about $5,000,000, and the number of foreign exchange sellers increased.

### GERMAN CONSUL CELEBRATES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 24—There was much interest here on January 18 in the flying of the flag of the German Republic from the staff of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company building. The flag was flown by Mr. Julius C. Schwarz, German Consul, in recognition of German Constitution Day.

## School of Politics Has Its Opening At Radcliffe College

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters and Radcliffe College came together today for the first session of the annual two-day School of Politics. The Cambridge League of Women Voters naturally takes a joint hostess position in the proceedings and the especial emphasis of the school this year centers on the subject of foreign affairs.

The subjects today traverse as much study ground as the field of European politics, the effect of India's peculiar position in the British Empire upon British relations with the world at large, and the Youth Movement of the Old World and its implications and possibilities.

Mrs. Roland M. Baker of Boston is president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and Miss Elizabeth Bridge Piper of the Cambridge League. Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, will entertain the guests tomorrow in the square old red brick house on Brattle Street which is, somehow, exactly the sort of background against which such a group, meeting to discuss such subjects, should be.

By far the chief dramatic event of the school is to be the rendition Thursday evening of a one-act play, "China-Japan, and the League of Nations," in which eminent authorities have been cast to portray the parts of leading participants with interest in seeing that things in the Far East are put into better order.

## Hannigan to Lead Republican Club

Maj. Judson Hannigan of Belmont yesterday was reëlected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Among other officers elected were Mr. Telesphore Leboeuf of Webster, secretary; Mr. William J. MacInnes of Gloucester, treasurer; one vice-president from each of the 12 congressional districts, and 16 members of the executive committee.

In accepting his reëlection, Major Hannigan pledged his "utmost cooperation in whatever he may undertake for party rehabilitation." The club is about to begin an active period of state-wide party effort which in scope and intensity will exceed any efforts made by it in many years, it was said.

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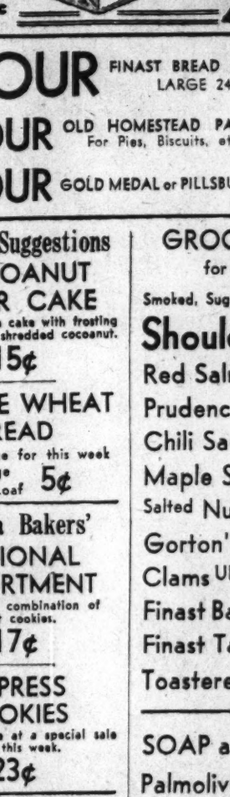
Brookside Butter is rapidly becoming New England's favorite butter. Try some today at this special low price.

Land O'Lakes SWEET CREAM BUTTER 2 LBS 49¢
2 lbs 43¢
FLOUR FINAST BREAD FLOUR LARGE 24½ LB BAG 53c
FLOUR OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY For Pies, Biscuits, etc. Large 24½ Lb Bag 49c
FLOUR GOLD MEDAL or PILLSBURY'S Large 24½ Lb Bag 67c
Bakery Suggestions
COCOANUT LAYER CAKE
A light sponge cake with frosting sprinkled with shredded cocoanut.
Each 15¢
WHOLE WHEAT BREAD
Special price for this week
Large 20 oz Loaf 5¢
Uneeda Bakers' NATIONAL ASSORTMENT
A delicious combination of sweet cookies.
Pkg 17¢
EMPRESS COOKIES
A sweet cookie at a special sale price this week.
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Red Salmon 2 Tall Tins 29c
Prudence Hash 20 oz Tin 21c
Chili Sauce FINAST 12 oz Bot 15c
Maple Syrup 100% Pure Vermont ½ Pt Jar 19c
Salted Nuts King Cole Brand In Vacuum Tin Lge Tin 49c
Gorton's Codfish 1 Lb Pkg 23c
Clams UNDERWOOD'S No 1 Tin 10c
Finast Barley 2 1 Lb Pkgs 17c
Finast Tapioca 2 12 oz Pkgs 17c
Toasterettes EDUCATOR 1 Lb Can 25c
SOAP and BROOM SALE
Palmolive New Low Price 3 Bars 16c
Fairy Soap Toilet Soap 3 Bars 10c
Super Suds Soap Beads 3 Lge Pkgs 21c
Gold Dust Scours Pots and Pans Lge Pkg 15c
Brooms Best Qlty Ea 59c Standard Sturdy Ea 29c
FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
Apples VIRGINIA STAYMAN 5 Lbs 21c
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New Cabbage TENDER FANCY 3 Lbs 10c
Grapefruit MEDIUM SIZE 2 for 11c
Carrots LARGE BUNCHES 2 Bunches 13c
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Wheat Cereal White Spray A Hot Cereal 2 28 oz Pkgs 25c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

# IRISH ORIGINS ARE SOUGHT BY HARVARD GROUP

## Excavations at Ballinderry Reveal 10th Century Lake Dwelling

More about the ancestors of the Irish people, where they came from, what sort of houses they lived in, how they dressed and what sort of jobs they had to do before modern civilization spread over western Europe, are questions Harvard archæologists are trying to answer.

"This all sounds rather personal," comments Dr. Hugh O'Neill Hencken, of Peabody Museum, Cambridge, who with Mr. Hallam L. Movius Jr., has associate, was engaged in excavations last season at Ballinderry, County Westmeath, and at Knockast, "but so far we have had no complaints. Our study is to continue for a five-year period and will include surveys of the social and economic life of the Irish people as well as the racial characteristics of the present and past inhabitants of Ireland. This country was the great outpost of European civilization and in early historic centuries it was a center for the dissemination of learning and the Christian religion."

Excavations were made first at Ballinderry where a crannog or lake dwelling of the tenth century A. D. was uncovered. This proved to be one of the few among many in Ireland which had not been disturbed by plunderers or curio-seekers. It told a graphic tale of how the early lake dwellers built an artificial island roughly circular in shape and about 80 feet across, upon which they erected a large semi-circular house. At times the shallow lake was low enough to permit the use of a land entrance upon the southeast side. Here the line of an inclosing palisade was broken; on the opposite side lay the dock by which the crannog was approached by boat.

**Brushwood and Peat**

The island was built up of brushwood and peat within timber piles. A substructure of great oaken timbers reached across the central area, while over this, separated by layers of brushwood and peat, lay the main timber floor of the house, with a hearth space left clear at its center. The house had a wide opening in the direction of the land entrance. Over this large house six layers of brush and peat had been laid at a later date, to form a foundation for two smaller rectangular houses built over the northern portion of the original dwelling.

The finds included nearly a ton of animal bones, cow, sheep, goat, pig, red deer, and a very small and agile type of cat. All of which indicates that the lake dwellers were hunters and herdsmen. They do not seem to have used pottery, but, rather, lathe-turned wooden vessels. Iron objects include an excellent Viking ax, two other axes, knives, pins, a chain and a very fine bill-hook. Many brooches and pins of silver, iron and bronze help to fill the picture of tenth-century life in central Ireland. All the objects have been presented to the National Museum of Ireland by the landowner, Mrs. Richard W. Bazley of Ballinderry, except for two very valuable finds given by the expedition.

The first is a bronze hanging lamp, obviously of Roman origin, a pointed oval in shape, nine and a half inches long and seven inches wide. It is suspended by three animal heads which closely resemble those of the famous Tara brooch and is the only such object known and the finest bronze which has yet come to light in an excavation in Ireland. The other valuable find was a wooden gaming board beautifully carved with various tenth century patterns, the handle of which is carved into a rough human head of Viking type while the opposite side is an animal head.

One of the most frequent questions asked an archæologist is "how did you know where to dig?" Various popular solutions range from the employment of a steamshovel to dig experimental trenches all around the country, to holding a forked cherry-stick parallel to the ground, until for some unknown reason it suddenly dips downward when rich finds are hidden below. Neither is true. In the case of the crannog workmen, engaged in widening and deepening a drainage ditch across the bog, dug through the middle of the ancient dwelling, uncovering a Viking sword of Bavarian make and early ninth century style. Quite obviously it was a relic or heirloom of the clan.

**Solve Old Problems**

Another phase of the expedition is expected to begin work in May to unravel some of the problems which have puzzled natural scientists for years and to seek answers to new ones which have already begun to crop up. Naturalists would like to know whether Ireland was really favored with a Pleistocene fauna long after the glacier receded or not. The finding of the bones of Pleistocene mammals along with those of men in a cave near Killgranny raises the question of whether the human remains are of "Old Stone Age man" or "New Stone Age man." It is known that the mammoth came to Ireland by way of land bridges north and south of England, but how long did they remain a part of early Irish fauna?

Then where did the original settlers of Ireland come from? Some legends persist they came from Spain, while others speak of them coming from the west and from the east. The first legends have been more or less definitely traced to a medieval origin, disproving any authenticity by reason of antiquity. The second brings up the question of mythical Atlantis, while the third is most easily believed.

The official gratitude of the Irish people was expressed to members of the expedition in the following letter from Mr. T. O'Deirg, Minister for Education: "I have received from Dr. Mahr, the keeper of Irish antiquities in the National Museum, a report of his work carried out under your direction by the expedition from Harvard University in the excavation of the crannog at Ballinderry, and I desire to convey to you and your colleagues my congratulations on its success and my sincere thanks for your generosity in adding the very interesting and valuable objects discovered during excavation to the national collection in our museum.

"I consider it my duty also to request you to convey an expression of the appreciation and gratitude of our government of the Irish Free State to the authorities at Harvard University for their generous action in sending an expedition to assist in bringing to light and disclosing to the world the treasures buried in the historic sites of our country, and thus contributing to a fuller knowledge of its ancient civilization."

From the start the fullest coöperation was promised on the part of the Irish nation from the highest officials of church and state to the humblest tenant farmer.

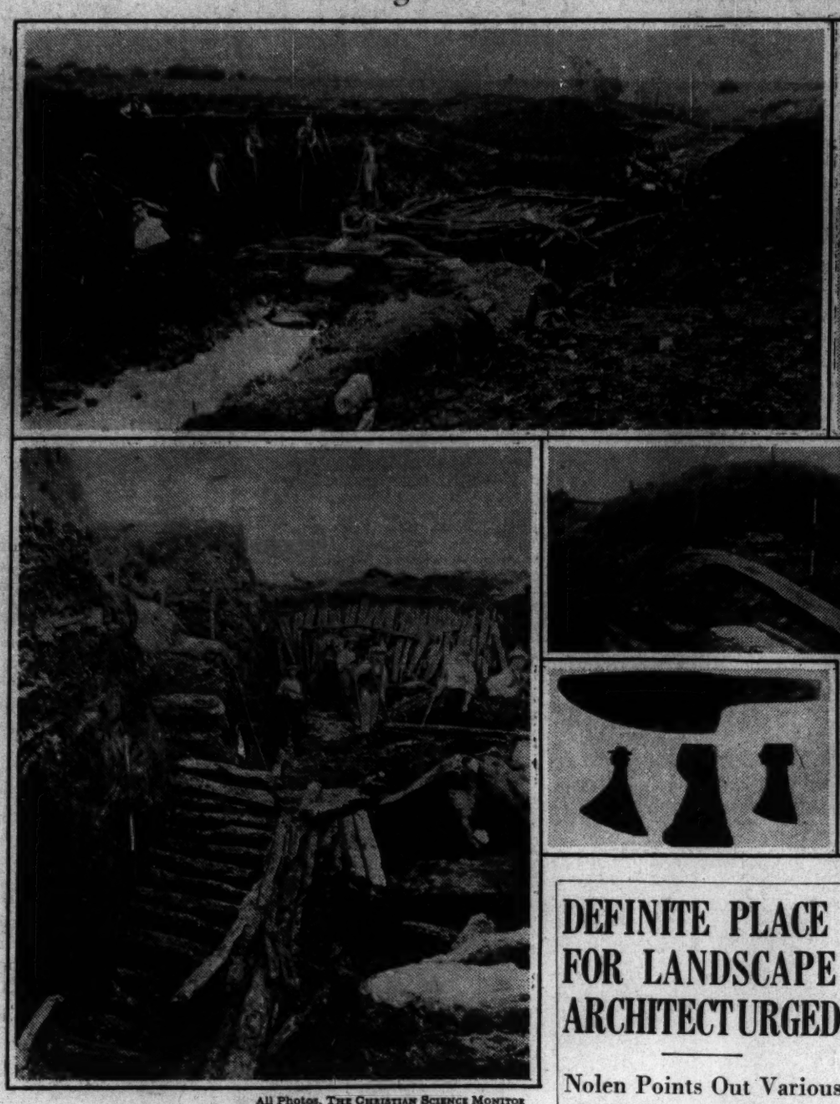
## 'GAS' FUNDS WANTED FOR SCHOOL SUPPORT

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—There is no reason, moral or legal, why a part of the revenues collected on automobiles and gasoline in North Carolina should not be applied to the public school system, Mr. Dennis G. Brummitt, State Attorney-General, declared here.

"A State that ranks fortieth in education and near the top in good roads needs to shift its emphasis," he said. "The youth of the State should receive, at least, equal treatment with trucks, trailers, rabbits and fresh water perch." Mr. Brummitt advocates one general fund for all state purposes, being among the first of the major officials to publicly declare for this change in fiscal policy.

## *Uncovering the Secrets of Ancient Ireland*



All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

EXCAVATIONS AT BALLINDERY

Upper Left—Finding of the Hearth Where Community Cooking Was Done. Upper Right—Combs Made of Bone Found in Ruins. Lower Left—General View of Remains of Tenth-Century Dwelling Showing Palisades and Substructures of Wood Preserved in Bog. Lower Right—Dugout Canoe Preserved in Bog. It Was in Boats Such as This That Dwellers on the Artificial Island Were Able to Communicate With the Mainland. Colter of a Plow Uncovered in Ruins.

# LEGION TO PLAY PATRIOT ROLE IN VOTERS' SHOW

## 'Unselfish Service' Plan to Govern Veterans, Commander Says

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 — An "Americanism program" has been formulated by the American Legion, and in its development the 1,000,000 veterans on the rolls will take a new and stronger political rôle based on unselfish service, Capt. Louis A. Johnson, national commander, told a luncheon meeting at the Brooklyn Elks Club yesterday at which he was the guest. More than 500 legionnaires heard his speech, others at the luncheon including business, professional and political leaders of Brooklyn.

"The American Legion is a string to no man's kite," Mr. Johnson said, "and its influence will be based in the future, as in the past, on unselfish service. We have carefully formulated in the Legion what we term an Americanism program.

"In the future we are going to take more of an interest in politics, investigating candidates for office and learning their true views on matters pertaining to the welfare of the country. We will enter politics and keep offices open for men with the true American spirit, and see to it that men with bad principles are kept out. We are more than 1,000,000 strong, and are growing, and it is in our power to continue to be a great influence for good."

Americanism has nothing in common with Communism, Mr. Johnson said, and he attacked the Communist Party and its policies.

"We have done everything in our power to oppose the recognition of Soviet Russia and will continue to do so, unless they desist from attempting to carry propaganda to this country which seeks a change of government by force of arms," he declared.

Outlining the Legion's program for the future, Mr. Johnson said that, in addition to Americanism, it would continue to foster as major activities, relief for disabled veterans and child welfare.

Unemployment conditions were causing the Legion to take an increasing interest in immigration, he continued, especially in the restriction and deportation measures now being imposed by this Government.

"Why should we increase our unemployment by allowing the unemployed of other countries to come here and take the bread from our mouths?" he said. "We believe that, if there are those who have come and who are not loyal to this country, the sooner the American Government sends them home the better off this country will be."

## Place at Inaugural Asked for Einstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, subject of one of the most famous "dissenting opinions" of the former Supreme Court Justice, Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, made his personal acquaintance on Jan. 21 and asked him if he wouldn't like to meet her friend, Dr. Albert Einstein.

"Justice Holmes said he would be delighted to know him," Mme. Schwimmer beamed. "I shall try to arrange it—perhaps at inauguration time."

Only by some great honor in the national capital, Madame Schwimmer thinks, can Dr. Einstein achieve "justice" for what she terms "the State Department's blunder" in quizzing the natural scientist before granting him a passport. She thinks a special invitation to the inauguration would be the appropriate thing. She feels it her duty to further such a course because her own case was cited as an argument against Dr. Einstein in the petition of the Woman Patriot Organization protesting his entry.

# DEFINITE PLACE FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT URGED

## Nolen Points Out Various R. F. C. Activities Needing Consultants

Coöperation of landscape architects in the planning of slum clearance, in roadside improvement and housing development under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, was urged by Mr. John Nolen, president of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Society of the Landscape Architects. The meeting was held at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge.

Mr. Nolen pointed out that landscape architects have a definite place in the operation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation program through consultation with public and private organizations, which may receive loans from the corporation, conducting surveys, proposing suitable sites, making cost estimates of various plans, etc. Through this coöperation, he said, the architects could save the public money on public works projects.

**Economic Help**

Speaking on ways and means of economic help to landscape architects, Prof. Philip H. Elwood Jr., of Iowa State College, proposed establishment of small lot plan services in thousands of towns and cities.

"Better Homes in America and the Garden Pattern idea should be encouraged," he said. "Landscape architects have led the city and regional planning movements. Let all now carry the quest for well-ordered beauty into every humble home in America. This includes slum eradication. We should coöperate with architects in planning playgrounds, parks and other open areas."

Other means he proposed were: Planning and supervision of public unemployment relief projects, industrial and institutional relief projects, development of greater interest in the growing movement of roadside improvement and production of measured drawings and construction details of existing historic and scenic grounds.

Mr. Clarence Fowler, member of the New York chapter, said that "during the period when our usual activities are curtailed we can broaden our outlook and find new fields for our professional service. These services will depend on the personality of the individual and upon local conditions. I believe they can be rendered without lowering the standards of the profession. In fact, by becoming more active in public affairs it will strengthen our position and broaden our outlook.

**Trying Times**

"These are trying times for everybody, but I believe that our motto must be service, and by giving we will receive more than we give."

Other speakers yesterday were: Mr. Albert D. Taylor of Cleveland, Mr. Fletcher Steele of Boston, Mr. Earle S. Draper of Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. Wayne E. Stiles. Mr. Sidney Shurcliff delivered an illustrated lecture on the Charles River Basin development.

At the annual dinner last night Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and Mr. Rolla Walter Brown, author of The Creative Spirit, spoke.

At the elections yesterday all officers except one were reappointed. They are: Mr. Henry V. Hubbard, president; Mr. Albert D. Taylor, vice-president; Mr. Bremer W. Pond, secretary; Mr. S. Herbert Clarke, Mr. Herbert J. Kellaway, Professor Elwood, Mr. George Gibbs and Mr. Draper, board of trustees. Mr. R. H. Alexander succeeds Mr. Aubrey Tealdi on the board.

## French Are Astounded By Drinking in Films

(Continued from Page 1)

of smuggling alcohol. We only see them occasionally engaged in fights with the police. Scarface is arrested several times, all right, but he is released immediately, thanks to protection from high political positions." Another reviewer asks, "After seeing 'Scarface,' have you any desire to live in Chicago? No, indeed!"

A similarly distorted picture of student life in the universities of the United States has been given to many French young people. A number who were questioned admitted being much impressed by the excessive luxuriousness and the carefree revelry which apparently occupy most of an American student's time, to judge by such films as "Local Boy Makes Good," "Our Dancing Daughters" and "Our Modern Maidens."

No official notice is taken in France of films of this kind which fail signally to give a true perspective of American life. So far as could be determined, no representations have ever been made by American diplomatic officials to French censors or to the American Embassy by individuals.

**Seldom Cut Scenes**

Censorship in France is conducted almost exclusively on a political or patriotic basis. The only American film, apparently, which has ever been refused entrance into France was "Beau Geste." This was banned because one of the main characters, a French "top-sergeant" of the Foreign Legion, was represented as a "bully."

Although official figures as to "cuts" made in imported films are not given out in France, indications are that as far as American films go these cuts are almost without exception cases where the French authorities consider that either war or some element of the national defense of France, has been ridiculed or belittled. Cuts of this nature were made in "Hell's Angels," in "Sky Devils" and in "The Big Parade."

One of the strongest impressions of America implanted in France by American films is that the United States possesses an incomparably great and efficient navy and an equally formidable and matchless air force. Such films as "Wings," "The Flying Squadron," and "Hell's Angels," as well as numerous news reels of the navy, are felt by the average Frenchman to be at least hard to reconcile with the urgent and frequent demands that France reduce its excessive armaments which reach him from across the Atlantic.

## GEORGIA MAY BUILD HOME FOR ROOSEVELT

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—A movement sponsored by the newspaper editors of Georgia for the erection of a new White House at Warm Springs as a tribute to President-Elect Roosevelt is under way, Mr. Jack Williams, editor of the Waycross Journal-Herald and president of the Georgia Press Association, announces.

All of the citizens of Georgia will be invited to contribute to the $100,000 fund which has been suggested for the building, Mr. Williams said. Newspaper editors are expected to take charge of the campaign in their respective sections.

# RUSSIA DECREES CAPITAL PENALTY UPON SABOTEURS

## Persons Hindering Work in Farm Areas to Undergo 'Merciless' Attack

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP)—Calling for a merciless fight against "saboteurs" in the North Caucasian agricultural region, scene of the recent exile of peasantry, Mr. Joseph V. Stalin and Mr. V. M. Molotoff today decreed the extreme penalty to persons actively hindering preparatory work in spring planting.

The Communist chieftain and Mr. Molotoff, titular head of the Soviet Union, warned the rural party and government officials that they would be dealt with as abettors if they show any leniency to such elements.

Demanding stricter "labor discipline," the decree also prescribed exile or expulsion from collective farms of lazy and apathetic peasants. It empowered the village Soviets to compel mobilization of the peasantry, if necessary, to clear cultivated areas of weeds preceding the sowing.

(An unusual increase in the extent of state and collective farms was shown last year and the principal problem before the Soviet Union this year is to find relief for a serious food shortage. Mr. Stalin recently called for increased activity against the kulaks, or independent farmers.)

The Foreign Minister of Japan, Count Yasuya Uchida, was charged with threatening peace between Soviet Russia and Japan in a speech last night by Mr. Molotoff before the All-Union Central Executive Committee. He referred to the Japanese official's speech last week in which the latter said Russia might increase Communist propaganda in the Orient.

"Such attacks are not in the interest of strengthening peaceful relations between the U. S. S. R. and Japan, but contrarily, have the opposite effect," said Mr. Molotoff. "We shall continue to maintain neutrality in the Far East but we also see the necessity of remaining vigilant. Our industrial successes increase our forces every day."

Mr. Molotoff also attacked elements in the United States and other countries which contend it is necessary "to study" the Soviet Union before establishing normal relations with it.

"Is it necessary to 'study' a country which has been established 15 years? The Soviet Union does not need to be studied," he said.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Jessie M. Porter, London, England
Mrs. Jeanette S. Jordan, New York, N. Y.
Miss Esther M. Davis, Allston, Mass.
Miss Ethel L. Dunbar, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. A. K. Sibley, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Miss Priscilla Sibley, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Frank E. Tabor, Saugus, Mass.
N. Harold Cottam, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.


. . . OF SEAS AND SHIPS AND SEALING-WAX

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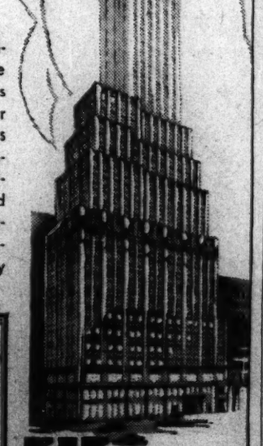

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# COCHRAN NOW LEADS TABLE

## Only Undefeated Player in Professional Three-Cushion Tourney

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

| | Won | Lost | H.R. | B.G. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Welker Cochran | 3 | 0 | 8 | 39 |
| T. S. Denton | 3 | 1 | 9 | 40 |
| A. H. Kieckhefer | 3 | 1 | 5 | 53 |
| C. L. Jackson | 3 | 1 | 7 | 39 |
| J. N. Bozeman Jr. | 3 | 1 | 9 | 43 |
| J. M. Layton | 2 | 2 | 11 | 35 |
| F. S. Scoville | 2 | 2 | 6 | 46 |
| A. J. Thurnblad | 1 | 3 | 10 | 48 |
| A. K. Hall | 0 | 4 | 7 | — |
| Otto Reiselt | 0 | 4 | 8 | — |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—Losses by two of the previously undefeated leaders left Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., former balkline king, the only undefeated candidate in the tournament for the world's professional championship at three-cushion billiards. Those who dropped from the favored position were C. L. Jackson of Detroit, Mich., western sectional champion, and J. N. Bozeman Jr. of Vallejo, Calif., Pacific coast runner-up.

A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, the title defender, got back into the winning column at the expense of A. K. Hall, another local entry. Kieckhefer won a close contest, coming from behind at the finish to go out with a run of 4 after a series of 5. The score was 50 to 48 in 53 innings. This put Kieckhefer in a tie for second place with three victories and one defeat. Three other players are in that class. The score by innings:

Kieckhefer—1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 5 1 1 0 5 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 s 0 3 1 0 0 s 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 4. Total—50. Innings—53. High Run—5. Safeties—3.

Hall—0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 7 0 0 4 0 0 0 4 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 s 1 4 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3. Total—48. Innings—53. High run—7. Safeties—1.

F. C. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., administered the first defeat in four starts to Bozeman, 50 to 37 in 60 innings. Scoville's noted defensive play caused many tough leaves that Bozeman could not solve. The game started slow, with the Pacific Coast entry leading, but the Eastern sectional champion gradually overtook him. Bozeman regained the advantage with a run of 9 in the forty-fifth, making the score 28 to 22. Scoville rallied with 8 points in three innings, and finally went out with a run of 5. The score by innings:

Scoville—0 0 1s 1s 0 2 1 2s 0 1 0 0s 0 0 0 0 0s 1 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 s 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2s 0 0 2 0 5 1 2 0 3 0 0 3 1 0 3 2 0 3 5. Total—50. Innings—60. High Run—5. Safeties—7.

Bozeman—0 3 2 0 0s 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0s 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0s 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 9 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0s 3 0 1 0. Total—37. Innings—60. High Runs—9. Safeties—4.

J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, got back into his stride by defeating Jackson, 50 to 39 in 54 frames. It was the first loss in four games for Jackson, a veteran who was the star of the first week of play. Layton led after the early innings; but Jackson caught him in the thirty-seventh at 30, after gathering six in two innings and losing one point for a foul. Layton advanced steadily from that point, chiefly by coupling runs of 4 and 6.

Layton—0 0 0s 0 0s 0 0s 2 0 2 5 0 4 0 0s 0 2 0 0 2 0 3 0 5 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 0 0s 0 0 0s 2 0 4 6 0s 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 2. Total—50. Innings—54. High run—6. Safeties—7.

Jackson—1 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0s 0 0 0 f 0 0 0 7 0 0 2 1s 0 1 1 0s 0 0 5 0 0s 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 1 0s 0 0s 0 0 0 1 1 2 3 0 0 1. Total—39. Innings—54. High run—7. Safeties—8. Fouls—2. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

## BOSTON CUBS WIN OVERTIME CONTEST

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY DEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 11 | 6 | 7 | 60 | 49 | 28 |
| Boston | 11 | 4 | 6 | 65 | 42 | 26 |
| Providence | 10 | 3 | 9 | 54 | 50 | 23 |
| New Haven | 8 | 3 | 9 | 43 | 54 | 19 |
| Quebec | 6 | 2 | 5 | 47 | 74 | 14 |

RESULT JAN. 23

Boston 2, Quebec 1 (overtime).

QUEBEC, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Boston Cubs handed the Quebec Beavers a 2-to-1 defeat in an exciting overtime Canadian-American Hockey League battle here last night. All three goals were scored in the overtime period. Klein scored for the Cubs in the second minute of overtime play, but McCabe came back to tie the issue less than two minutes later. Benson scored the winning goal in the last four minutes of play on a solo effort. The victory left the Cubs only two points behind the league-leading Philadelphia Arrows. The summary:

| BOSTON | | QUEBEC |
|---|---|---|
| Klein, lw | rw, | Toupin |
| O'Neil, c | c, | Ward |
| Saunders, rw | lw, | Dube |
| Boucher, ld | rd, | Arnott |
| Davie, rd | ld, | Callighen |
| Jackson, g | g, | Lamontagne |

Alternates—Buckles, King, Weir, Harnott, Benson, Warshawksi for Boston; McCabe, Giroux, McIntyre, Frew, Lowery, Armand, McCartney, Molyneaux for Quebec.

Score—Boston 2, Quebec 1. Goals—Klein and Benson for Boston; McCabe for Quebec. Assists—O'Neil, Buckles for Boston; Giroux, Frew for Quebec. Officials—Donald Smith and Walter Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

## LATE RALLY WINS FOR WOLVERINES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 24—The University of Michigan defeated the University of Minnesota, 34 to 22, in a hard-fought Western Conference basketball game here last night.

Although Michigan controlled the tipoff and held a clear advantage under the basket, the game was anybody's until the final moments of the second period. The lead changed hands three times in the first half and four in the second.

At the intermission the Wolverines led by a single point, 11 to 10. A Minnesota rally to open the second half put the Gophers ahead 18 to 15, but from mid-period the Wolverines pushed rapidly to the fore. The summary:

| MICHIGAN | | MINNESOTA |
|---|---|---|
| Eveland, lf | rg, | O'Connor |
| Plummer, rf | lg, | Anderson, Champlin |
| Garner, c | c, | Wright |
| Petoskey, Altenhof, lg | rf, | Sochacki |
| Oliver, Petrie, rg | lf, | Robinson |

Score—University of Michigan 34, University of Minnesota 22. Goals from floor—Garner 6, Eveland 4, Plummer 3, Oliver for Michigan; Robinson 5, Sochacki 2, Wright, Champlin for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Eveland 2, Plummer 2, Garner 2 for Michigan; Anderson 3, Wright for Minnesota. Referee—John Schommer, Chicago. Umpire—George Levis, Wisconsin.

### SIR JOHN CHILD WINS

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 (AP)—Sir John Child of Ottawa retained his Canadian amateur racquets championship over the week-end by defeating W. Palmer Dixon of New York, 15—1, 15—4, 15—9, in the final round.

# *Few Surprises In League Play*

LEADERS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

| | W | D | L | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Arsenal | 18 | 3 | 5 | 78 | 40 | 39 |
| Aston Villa | 15 | 6 | 4 | 64 | 38 | 36 |
| Sheffield Wednes | 15 | 6 | 5 | 57 | 38 | 36 |
| Newcastle United | 15 | 3 | 7 | 38 | 33 | 33 |
| Leeds United | 11 | 10 | 4 | 37 | 31 | 32 |
| Derby County | 11 | 9 | 5 | 54 | 40 | 31 |
| W. Broomwich Alb | 13 | 4 | 8 | 51 | 41 | 30 |
| Huddersfield Twn | 11 | 5 | 9 | 36 | 32 | 27 |
| Sunderland | 11 | 5 | 9 | 48 | 54 | 27 |
| Everton | 11 | 4 | 10 | 52 | 42 | 26 |
| Sheffield United | 9 | 7 | 9 | 52 | 50 | 25 |
| SECOND DIVISION | | | | | | |
| Bradford City | 13 | 7 | 5 | 49 | 25 | 33 |
| Stoke City | 14 | 5 | 6 | 42 | 22 | 33 |
| Bury | 13 | 7 | 6 | 46 | 36 | 33 |
| Tottenham Hots | 13 | 6 | 6 | 67 | 33 | 32 |
| Notts Forest | 10 | 9 | 6 | 36 | 33 | 29 |
| Swansea Town | 13 | 3 | 10 | 34 | 35 | 29 |
| Notts County | 10 | 8 | 7 | 48 | 40 | 28 |
| Manchester Unid | 10 | 8 | 7 | 47 | 40 | 28 |
| Millwall Athletic | 11 | 5 | 9 | 39 | 40 | 27 |
| Fulham | 10 | 6 | 9 | 48 | 46 | 26 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 10 | 5 | 10 | 46 | 43 | 25 |
| THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION | | | | | | |
| Chester | 16 | 4 | 5 | 60 | 30 | 36 |
| Hull City | 14 | 7 | 3 | 56 | 25 | 35 |
| Wrexham | 13 | 5 | 6 | 58 | 37 | 31 |
| Gateshead | 12 | 5 | 7 | 51 | 36 | 29 |
| Barrow | 12 | 5 | 7 | 38 | 29 | 29 |
| Barnsley | 12 | 5 | 9 | 63 | 55 | 29 |
| Accrington Stnly | 11 | 5 | 10 | 54 | 51 | 27 |
| Stockport County | 9 | 8 | 9 | 54 | 38 | 26 |
| Walsall | 10 | 6 | 10 | 41 | 41 | 26 |
| Crewe Alexandra | 12 | 2 | 12 | 50 | 58 | 26 |
| Doncaster Rovers | 8 | 9 | 8 | 43 | 43 | 26 |
| THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION | | | | | | |
| Brentford | 16 | 3 | 4 | 44 | 24 | 35 |
| Exeter City | 15 | 4 | 5 | 57 | 28 | 34 |
| Reading | 13 | 7 | 3 | 54 | 33 | 33 |
| Norwich City | 11 | 9 | 4 | 46 | 29 | 31 |
| Northampton Twn | 10 | 6 | 8 | 50 | 35 | 26 |
| Crystal Palace | 10 | 6 | 9 | 43 | 40 | 26 |
| Brighton Hove Al | 11 | 4 | 9 | 36 | 40 | 26 |
| Coventry City | 11 | 3 | 10 | 42 | 44 | 25 |
| Southend United | 9 | 7 | 8 | 40 | 48 | 25 |
| Bournemth & B A | 8 | 9 | 9 | 41 | 52 | 25 |
| Bristol Rovers | 10 | 4 | 9 | 41 | 39 | 24 |
| IRISH LEAGUE | | | | | | |
| Belfast Celtic | 17 | 3 | 4 | 70 | 30 | 37 |
| Linfield | 16 | 3 | 5 | 72 | 32 | 35 |
| Distillery | 16 | 3 | 5 | 67 | 48 | 35 |
| Derry City | 15 | 1 | 8 | 57 | 37 | 31 |
| Glentoran | 13 | 4 | 7 | 69 | 57 | 30 |
| Bangor | 13 | 2 | 9 | 58 | 49 | 28 |

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Jan. 23—English soccer reverted to normal Saturday when in strong contrast to the previous week's many cuptie sensations there were few surprises in the league tournament games. The Arsenal, one of the sides concerned in the supreme shock of the third round for the Football Association Challenge Cup—this was a defeat of the first division leader by Walsall, third division team—gained a victory over Manchester City by a last-minute goal and so once more has the advantage of three points over the runnerup, Aston Villa.

Aston Villa, which is the only club that can be said now to have a real chance of pulling off the great "double event" by winning both the F. A. Cup and the league championship in the same season, defeated Liverpool and climbs over Sheffield Wednesday into second place. Wednesday they obtained only one point from a drawn game with Blackburn Rovers. Its position in the first division, therefore, is much the same as formerly. This remark also applies to other sections of the league except division two where Tottenham Hotspur has slipped back from second place to fourth. The "Spurs", who brought the cup to London in the season of 1920-21 after it had remained north for many years, is now reckoned as the south of England's last hope in this season's tourney.

In the southern section of the third division, the leader Brentford, was beaten at home for the first time this season, but as it holds a commanding lead its position is unaffected.

Cup ties were the order of the day in Scotland, and the only surprise was that there were no surprise results. The Glasgow Rangers, holders of the cup, were not engaged as they were contesting a match with the Sports Klub Rapid of Vienna, Austria, at Ibrox Park, Glasgow. The Austrians were the first to settle down on a ground where footing was treacherous and a draw of three goals each just about reflects the run of play. The highest score in cupties was by Celtic—seven against Dunfermline Athletic.

### HARRINGTON, MURRAY TO CANADIENS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24—Leland K. "Hago" Harrington, United States born and bred hockey player, returns to major competition in the uniform of Canadiens tonight, when he faces the Boston Bruins, a team he twice played for. Manager Edward C. "Newsy" Lalonde of Canadiens has exchanged Leo Gaudreault, center, and Armand Mondou, left wing, to Providence for Leo Murray, center, and Harrington, left wing. Gaudreault and Mondou were former Providence players. Murray, a veteran of the Canadian-American Hockey League, is receiving his first chance in the major league. Harrington is a product of Melrose, Mass., High School hockey. Both Murray and Harrington have ranked highly among the Can-Am scorers.

### GOODWIN'S 71 WINS MEDAL

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., winner of the recent Miami midwinter championship, opened his campaign for more golfing honors here yesterday by carding 36-35—71 to win medalist honors in the annual Lake Worth amateur tournament. His score equaled par for the course. Albert R. Hakes of Dunkirk, N. Y., and Roy Dussman of West Palm Beach were tied for runner-up place. Hakes had 36-36—72 and Dussman 35-37—72. W. J. Donoghue of New York and Celest Durand Jr. of Brooklyn tied for fourth place, with 74 strokes each. Donoghue had 36-38—74 and Durand 37-37—74.

### ROOT TO START YALE PRACTICE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Reginald D. Root '26, recently chosen as head coach to succeed Dr. Marvin A. Stevens '25, will officially take over the Yale football squad tomorrow. Aspirants for positions on the 1933 eleven have been invited to meet tomorrow night, when Root is expected to outline his training program. Root, former freshman coach, plans to open his training period with a series of special exercises in the gymnasium to correct individual defects. Groups will also be organized to work on fundamentals—passing, charging, blocking and tackling. Adam Walsh, line coach, and R. J. H. Kiphuth, swimming coach, will aid Root in developing the program of special exercises.

### MAJOR Y TO TURLEY

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24—The board of control of the Yale Athletic Association, which acted upon the recommendation of the Undergraduate Athletic Association, announced the award of 69 sports insignia. The only major Y awarded went to John W. Turley Jr. '34 of Hartford, captain of the cross-country team. Turley placed second in the distance run in dual track meets against Harvard and Princeton last spring, and placed eighth in the intercollegiate run. Turley has been outstanding in this season's track competition.

### NEW RULING BY ASSOCIATION

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 24 (AP)—A ruling permitting membership in organized baseball to leagues playing three games a week if they can meet other qualifications was announced recently by W. G. Bramham, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. Heretofore, leagues have been required to schedule daily games. The ruling is expected to apply only to leagues of Class D rating. Under the association's constitution, President Bramham pointed out, no league can become a member unless it has a minimum salary roll of $500 a month.

### COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

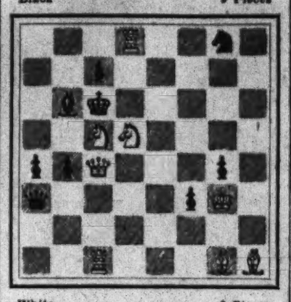
Brooklyn P. I. 1341, Illinois 1317.

# CHESS

*by Frederick B. Chevalier*

PROBLEM NO. 1481
By C. Mansfield

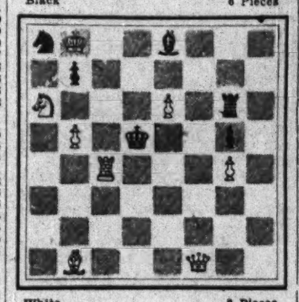
Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1482
By F. F. L. Alexander

Black 6 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

This problem, originally awarded second prize in the eighth tourney of the British Chess Federation, rose to first prize when the original first prize winner (our No. 1456) proved defective, as many Monitor readers pointed out.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1479. B-Q5

No. 1480. 1. Kt-B4 KxKt
2. Q-R4ch
1. ——— KxP
2. Kt(B5)-Q6ch
1. ——— Kt moves
2. Q-RJch
1. K—— P-Q7, K7, or B-K7, Kt7
2. Kt(B4)-Q6
1. ——— B-R6
2. Kt(B5)-Q6

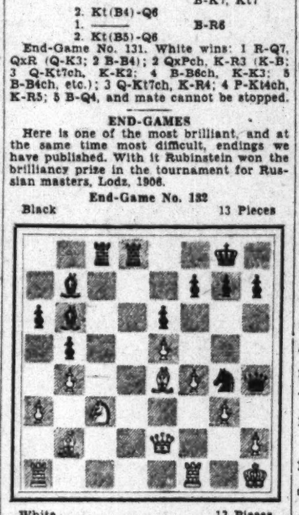
End-Game No. 131. White wins: 1 R-Q7, QxR Q-K3; 2 B-B4); 2 QxPch, K-R3 (K-B; 3 Q-Kt5ch, K-K2; 4 B-B6ch, K-K1; 5 B-B4ch, etc.); 3 Q-Kt7ch, K-R4; 4 P-Kt4ch, K-R5; 5 B-Q4, and mate cannot be stopped.

END-GAMES

Here is one of the most brilliant, and at the same time most difficult, endings we have published. With it Rubinstein won the brilliancy prize in the tournament for Russian masters, Lodz, 1906.

End-Game No. 132

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
Black to play and win

NOTES

Spielmann, most active of match players, has recently won a return match with the Swedish Stoltz, four wins, one loss, and one draw. This contrasts favorably with the match played two years ago in Stockholm, when Stoltz won, 3½-2½.

The following game was played in the fifteenth Trebitsch memorial tournament, Vienna, December, 1932. An unusual variation of one of the less popular openings soon leads to exciting play.

BUDAPEST DEFENSE TO QP GAME

| Rubinstein White | Becker Black | Rubinstein White | Becker Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 20 K-R2 | KtxKt |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K4 | 21 PxKt | Castles |
| 3 PxP | Kt-K5(a) | 22 P-Kt3 | KR-K |
| 4 Q-B2(b) | P-Q4 | 23 P-B4 | P-B3 |
| 5 P-K3 | Kt-QB3 | 24 PxP | PxP |
| 6 Kt-KB3 | B-KB4 | 25 Kt-K2 | B-K5 |
| 7 Q-Q(c) | PxP! | 26 R-KKtch | K-B3 |
| 8 QxQch | RxQ | 27 Kt-Q4 | P-Kt3 |
| 9 BxP | B-Kt5ch | 28 B-R3 | R-KKt |
| 10 K-K2(d) | Kt-R4! | 29 B-Kt3 | P-KR4 |
| 11 B-Kt5ch(e) | P-B3 | 30 P-B3 | RxR |
| 12 B-R4 | Kt-B4! | 31 PxR | B-Q4(h) |
| 13 P-QR3(f) | B-Q6ch | 32 K-Kt2 | B-K3 |
| 14 K-Q | KtxB(g) | 33 K-B3 | R-KKt |
| 15 PxB | Kt-Kt6 | 34 P-B5 | B-Q2 |
| 16 RxKt | B-Kt4ch | 35 P-Kt4 | P-R5 |
| 17 K-B2 | BxR | 36 Kt-K2 | BxP! |
| 18 Kt-B3 | Kt-Q5ch | 37 PxB | P-R6 |
| 19 K-Kt | B-B7ch | Resigns | |

NOTES BY D. H. M.

(a) The brain child of one S. Fajarowicz. It is not so bad as it looks, and it may, as here, lead to a lively skirmish.

(b) This natural reply has not worked out well (for instance, the original game, H. Steiner-Fajarowicz, Wiesbaden, 1928, continued 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 PxP e. p., B-KB4; 6 Q-R4ch, Kt-B3; 7 Kt-KB3, BxP, with a fine development for the pawn), and White's cautious line here proves no better. Preferable is 4 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 5 QKt-Q2, as played by Alekhine and Bogoljubow.

(c) A sorry retreat; but if 7 B-Q2, Kt-Kt5; 8 Q-R4ch, P-QKt4; while after 7 Q-Kt3, Kt-Kt5 is embarrassing (Kt-B4 is threatened).

(d) White should return the pawn by 10 QKt-Q2; his greed meets with prompt retribution.

(e) Of course 11 B-Q3 is answered by RxB; but B-Kt3 would be the lesser evil.

(f) Not 13 B-Q (self-block!), B-Q6 mate.

(g) Or B-Kt4ch.

(h) Professor Becker, who is a master of the end-game, now devotes his efforts to crashing through with the KRP, which, when efected, proves immediately decisive.

### SUPERIORS HELD TO A DRAW

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Canadian Press)—The Edmonton Superiors scored a goal in the last second of the game to gain a 3-3 tie in a hockey match with a team representing England at Streatham last night. The English team successfully battled the Canadians throughout and would have taken the game but for Albert Powers's goal, which found the net as the bell sounded. Melland, Clarke and Carr scored for the English team. Edmonton's first two goals were scored by R. A. Crossland and James Graham. It was the third draw of the Superiors' long English tour.

### TWOGOOD SIGNS WITH INDIANS

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (AP)—Forrest Twogood, southpaw pitcher recalled last fall by Cleveland from Toledo of the American Association, yesterday signed to pitch for the Indians. Twogood is freshman football coach at the University of Southern California.

### INTERNATIONAL GOLF DATE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON — The third international women's golf match between representatives of Great Britain and France is scheduled to be played at St. George's Hill Golf Club, Weybridge, Surrey, England, June 29.

# CITY A. C. HAS CLEAN SLATE

## Seems Sure to Take Class C Squash Tennis Title

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING
NEW YORK GROUP

| | Rounds W | Rounds L | Matches W | Matches L | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City A. C. | 7 | 0 | 39 | 11 | 1.000 |
| Bayside T. C. | 6 | 1 | 31 | 18 | .857 |
| New York A. C. | 6 | 1 | 29 | 20 | .857 |
| Squash Club | 3 | 4 | 28 | 31 | .429 |
| Crescent A.-H. C. | 3 | 4 | 33 | 28 | .429 |
| Yale Club | 3 | 4 | 26 | 23 | .429 |
| Princeton Club | 2 | 6 | 18 | 38 | .250 |
| Harvard Club | 1 | 6 | 16 | 33 | .143 |
| Columbia U. C. | 1 | 6 | 15 | 34 | .143 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—City Athletic Club virtually captured the title in the New York group of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C team championship yesterday, when its team made a clean sweep over the New York Athletic Club seven, on the City Athletic Club courts. The Winged Foot team was the only other team undefeated in the series, and with only one more match to play, against Harvard, on its own courts, the City A. C. players have the best chance, as the next two in the standing, Bayside Tennis Club, and New York Athletic Club, encounter each other.

Bayside Tennis Club won its match, 6 to 1, from Princeton Club, on the courts of the latter, while the other winners were The Squash Club, over Harvard Club, 4 to 3, in spite of a default; and Yale Club, defeating Columbia University Club on the courts of the latter also 4 to 3. The summary:

CITY A. C. 7, NEW YORK A. C. 0

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated M. D. Grant, 3—15, 15—10, 15—8.

D. B. Finck, City, defeated S. A. Thompson, 11—15, 15—10, 15—2.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated Walter Oertly, 18—13, 15—10.

M. H. Fischer Jr., City, defeated C. E. Bunn, 15—13, 15—7.

Otto Barth, City, defeated P. R. Lawson, 11—15, 15—1, 15—10.

Jules Blecher, City, defeated T. J. McCarthy, 15—12, 15—13.

Edgar K. Simon, City, defeated C. H. Bohland Jr., 15—9, 15—8.

BAYSIDE T. C. 6, PRINCETON CLUB 1

F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside, defeated R. L. Tompkins, 15—9, 15—4.

E. W. Kemble, Bayside, defeated M. C. Markham, 15—6, 15—9.

F. L. Giusti, Bayside, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 15—10, 15—9.

R. W. Blake, Bayside, defeated Louis Long Jr., 15—1, 15—13.

J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated T. Sykes, 15—9, 15—5.

J. J. Champlain, Bayside, defeated R. B. Hollander, 15—10, 9—15, 15—7.

Louis Martin, Bayside, defeated D. H. Alexander, 15—8, 7—15, 15—8.

THE SQUASH CLUB 4, HARVARD CLUB 3

W. A. Forrester, Squash Club, defeated M. S. Mattuck, 18—17, 17—14.

Carlos Lazo, Squash Club, defeated C. S. Smith, 15—8, 15—1.

P. S. Miley, Harvard Club, won from S. R. Shepherd, by default.

Spencer Armstrong, Squash Club, defeated Joseph Larocque, 15—7, 15—11.

A. L. Noel, Squash Club, defeated Denning Miller, 15—12, 15—9.

A. T. Foster, Harvard Club, defeated E. W. Baker, 15—1, 15—8.

E. V. Otis, Harvard Club, won from S. M. Morey, by default.

YALE CLUB 4, COLUMBIA U. C. 3

R. W. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Cunningham, 15—3, 15—8.

J. H. Ardrey Jr., Yale Club, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—13, 15—12.

J. D. Hanley, Columbia U. C., defeated A. J. Fox, 15—10, 8—15, 15—12.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated Arthur Douglas, 15—8, 15—11.

W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., defeated W. J. Hammesalough, 15—12, 15—4.

R. L. Ardrey, Yale Club, defeated J. D. Gibbs, 15—12, 15—0.

I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated R. C. Aitkenhead, 15—4, 15—8.

# HUSKIES STOPPED BY OREGON STATE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 24—Playing like champions, Oregon State College basketball players broke the University of Washington quintet's string of four victories in the Pacific Coast Conference here last night by winning a fast, hard-fought contest, 42 to 34. The score at half time was 25 to 19 in Oregon State's favor.

Capt. E. C. Lewis '33, Oregon State center, was easily the outstanding man on the court, playing his usual spectacular game and scoring 18 points to capture high-score honors. Oregon State's second team went into the game in the last 10 minutes and Washington gathered nine points while Oregon State was held scoreless. The summary:

| OREGON STATE | | WASHINGTON |
|---|---|---|
| Hibbard, lf | rg, | Heaman, Ostling |
| O'Connell, James, rf | lg, | Lee, Weber |
| Lewis, Hill, c.c, P. Antoncich, M. Antoncich | | |
| Davis, lg | rf, | Hanover, Perry |
| MacDonald, Lenchitsky, rg | lf, | Fuller, Galer |

Score—Oregon State 42, Washington 34. Goals from floor—Lewis 9, O'Connell 3, Hibbard 3, Lenchitsky 3 for Oregon State; P. Antoncich 3, Galer 3, Lee 2, Weber 2, Fuller, Perry for Washington. Goals from foul—O'Connell 5, MacDonald for Oregon State; Galer 3, Lee 2, Fuller 2, Hanover, Weber, M. Antoncich for Washington. Referee—Emil Piluso.

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 40, South 22.
Colorado T. 38, Colorado Aggies 29.
Geneva 32, Carnegie Tech 31.
Illinois C. 38, Mexico 28.
Mercer 40, Georgia 34.
Michigan 36, Minnesota 22.
Notre Dame 42, Toledo 14.
Omaha 42, Chadron 25.
Oregon State 42, Washington 34.
So. Louisiana 42, Union of Jackson 27.
So. Methodist 34, Rice 33.
Valparaiso 21, St. Viator 8.
Vanderbilt 54, Louisiana State 34.
Waynesburg 32, W. Va. Wesleyan 25.

### TULANE'S SCHEDULE CHANGED

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24 (AP)—Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane University athletic director, has announced completion of final details of the Green Wave football schedule for 1933. Changes include the switching of the Texas A. & M. game to New Orleans on Sept. 30, the playing of Mississippi State here on Nov. 11 instead of Nov. 4 and the change in date of the Colgate game at Yankee Stadium in New York from Nov. 11 to Nov. 4.

### A SAN FRANCISCO FARM

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (AP)—San Francisco's Seals will support the Lubbock (Texas) club of the newly formed West Texas-New Mexico League this season to the extent of farming out a complete squad of young players. George A. Putnam, secretary of the Coast League outfit, said he and his associates were prepared to send "any number of outstanding prospects" to Lubbock. The Seals formerly farmed players to the old Arizona-Texas circuit.

## *Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 180*

### LELAND K. HARRINGTON

Canadiens, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League in the 1926-26 season. He was born at Melrose, Mass., Oct. 13, 1904. He weighs around 160 pounds, is about 5ft. 8in. in height, is a left-hand shot, and plays left wing. His record:

1919-23—Melrose High School hockey team
1923-26—Boston Athletic Association, U. S. A. H. A.
1926-26—Manchester, New England H. L.-Boston, National H. L.
1926-27—New Haven, Canadian-American Hockey League
1927-28—New Haven, C.-A. H. L.-Boston, N. H. L.
1928-33—Providence, Canadian-American Hockey League

## 'Two-Bit' Baseball Coming Back Again

*By the Associated Press*

San Francisco, Jan. 24

"TWO-BIT" baseball is coming back to the Pacific Coast League.

In a long discussion on the subject here yesterday, directors of the Class AA circuit climaxed their annual spring meeting by voting to establish minimum prices of 25 cents for the bleachers and 40 cents for the grandstands. The new ruling does not arbitrarily fix the ticket prices except as to the minimums.

# *Sutter Extended At Coral Gables*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 24—Although all of the seeded players came through the first round of competition in the all-South singles tennis tournament at the Miami-Biltmore Country Club here yesterday, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, seeded No. 1, was extended in his match with a Miami youth, William Reich, who displayed a spectacular return. Sutter won at 6—4, 7—5, but was worn out at the end of the match.

The second seeded player, Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., won his opening-round match from George Stevenson of Miami, dropping only one game.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, seeded third, returned to Florida courts after a season's absence and won from George Riboit of Orlando in straight sets, 6—0, 6—0, while Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., fourth seeded player, dropped one game in defeating Arthur Funkhauser of Orlando.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., seeded No. 5, had a harder time with J. N. Lewin of New York, winning at 6—4, 7—5.

Two players lending an international aspect to the tournament were Gustavo Vollmer of Havana, Cuban champion, and Count George du Manoir of Paris, both winning their first-round matches. Vollmer, No. 7, took Carl Schmitz of Coral Cables into camp, 6—0, 6—1, while Count du Manoir defeated Arthur Hilmer of New York, 6—3, 6—0.

R. Berkeley Bell of New York transplanted Texan, and seeded No. 6 was forced to play extra games in defeating J. Richard Robinson of Harrisburg, Penna., 6—3, 7—5. The summary:

ALL-SOUTH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round

Searle Barnett, Chicago, won by default from Roswell Lee, Miami.

Hudson Hamm, Fort Lauderdale, defeated Mercer Henry, Orlando, 6—0, 6—0.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated George Stevenson, Miami, 6—1, 6—0.

Joe Whalen, Miami, defeated J. G. Kroll, Passaic, N. J., 7—5, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Arthur Funkhauser, Orlando, 6—0, 6—1.

Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated C. F. L. Varner, Orlando, 6—3, 6—3.

Count George du Manoir, Paris, defeated Arthur Hilmer, Miami, 6—3, 6—0.

Carl Harridge, Orlando, won by default from James Polstein, New York.

David Fairfield, Miami, won by default from Philip Distillator, New York.

Dr. Philip B. Hawk, New York, won by default from Charles Maxwell, Miami.

Ben Cutler, Coral Cables, defeated Marvin Greer, Cleveland, 0—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, defeated J. N. Lewin, New York, 6—1, 7—5.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated William Reich, Miami, 6—4, 7—5.

Larry Larson, Miami, won by default from Steve Zachar, Miami.

Ray White, Tampa, defeated Harold Castleton, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—0.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Georgs Riboit, Orlando, 6—0, 6—0.

Gustave Vollmer, Havana, defeated Carl Schmitz, Coral Gables, 6—0, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated J. Richard Robinson, Harrisburg, Penna., 6—3, 7—5.

Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., defeated George Gallet, Miami, 6—0, 6—3.

Carroll Turner, Miami, defeated R. Steigler, Bronxville, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

## TURNBULL DEFEATS VAN RYN 'DOWN UNDER'

MELBOURNE, Aust., Jan. 24 (AP)—John W. Van Ryn, one of five United States players competing in the Australian lawn tennis championships, today was eliminated from the title play by D. P. Turnbull of Australia, 6—4, 10—8, 6—2.

The defeat took both Van Ryns out of individual competition as Mrs. Van Ryn, the former Marjorie K. (Midge) Gladman, was eliminated yesterday in the second round of women's singles.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Van Ryn's Davis Cup doubles partner, won his match, defeating E. F. Moon of Australia, 6—2, 6—4, 5—7, 6—0, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith Gledhill, United States doubles champions, defeated Turnbull and Adrian Quist, 4—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7 in that division of play.

### TWENTY-THREE NATIONS ENTER

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—Mexico's entry in 1933 Davis Cup tennis competition was received yesterday. With entries to close, 30 nations have challenged in the European zone and three—the United States, Cuba and Mexico—in the North American zone.

### HONORARY FLORIDA CAPTAIN

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Joe C. Jenkins '33, Leesburg, one year a fullback and two a tackle on the University of Florida football team, was recently the choice of 28 lettermen for honorary captain of the 1933 Gators.

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NEW YORK DIVISION

Group I

| | Rounds W | Rounds L | Matches W | Matches L | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard Club | 3 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 1.000 |
| Yale Club | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1.000 |
| Princeton Club | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | .500 |
| Heights Casino | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | .000 |
| University Club | 0 | 3 | 4 | 11 | .000 |

Group II

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dartmouth Club | 3 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Union League Club | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1.000 |
| Columbia U. C. | 

# SOVIETS REVIEW 15-YEAR CRUSADE TO BAN RELIGION

## 'Fighting Godless' Society Intensifies Campaign in Schools and Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia is celebrating 15 years of its struggle to suppress religion and 10 years of publication of the antireligious newspaper Bezbozhnik (Godless). That religion is the greatest enemy of Communism and that Communism and religion are incompatible are the first tenets of the Communist faith.

Ever since the Soviet Government was formed it has carried on antireligious work with all the means at its disposal—persuasion and propaganda all the time, compulsion when necessary. The press, the school, literature, art, the cinema, the stage, all were pressed into the service of fighting religion. The Soviet citizen was bombarded with antireligious meetings, disputes, articles, brochures, cartoons, rhymes, songs and plays.

The Government opened relics of saints, confiscated church property, dissolved religious orders, arrested and exiled priests. It looked with tolerant eyes on the organization of the Living Church, which helped to break up and demoralize the Orthodox Church from within. But when the Orthodox Church was sufficiently discredited in the eyes of the population, the Soviet Government became intolerant of both and, furthermore, began to direct its attacks against the sectarians who have been increasing their numbers since the revolution.

**Young Pioneers Act**

In 1925 in order to centralize and concentrate all antireligious work in one body, the Society of the Fighting Godless was formed. Its work was closely watched and directed by the Communist Party. This society continued even more intensively than before antireligious propaganda in the factory, the school, the army, in city and village.

Practically the entire Soviet youth is Godless now. Talk with children in the schools and they will invariably laugh at the idea of God. They have been taught that religion is an invention of the rich to enslave the poor. In one school, the children told a visitor that a boy in their group still believed in God because his grandmother with whom he lived was religious. A special delegation of Young Pioneers took upon themselves the task of enlightening this boy. For weeks they kept visiting his home, giving him antireligious talks and arguments until they finally succeeded in bringing this "black sheep" into the fold of the unbelievers.

The very year the Society of the Fighting Godless was formed, it joined the International Proletarian Freethinkers' Society which was reorganized then, the Soviet sector becoming the largest and most influential. This sector carries on correspondence with 30 countries, including India, Japan, Australia, South America, giving them information and advice.

**Organize Godless Farms**

In 1929, during the first year of the Five-Year Plan, the Fighting Godless held their second congress and decided that henceforth, besides carrying on theoretical antireligious propaganda, they must take an active part in helping to fulfill the plan, in speeding up production, in organizing collective farms, in contributing to the defense of the country.

They organized 400 Godless collective farms, that is all the members of these farms were avowed atheists and pledged to work hard for the glory of godlessness. In factories, 4000 atheistic shock brigades were formed; whole factories and entire villages declared themselves atheistic en masse. While the Five-Year Plan was in operation, the process of pulling down and closing churches reached its maximum intensity. In cities, most of the churches were turned into workers' clubs, restaurants, libraries, stores and even garages.

Recently an appeal was sent to all public organizations, to trade unions, coöperatives, the commissariat for education, collective farms, and others, to coöperate with the Society of Godless to help intensify and enlarge antireligious propaganda. Membership in the society has already reached the 5,000,000 mark.

Under the second Five-Year Plan (1933-1937), all remnants of religious beliefs are to be destroyed; no vestige of religion is to remain. The finer and more cultural forms of religion, as represented by the various sects, will be especially fought. But the Godless are not to limit themselves to the negative work of merely destroying religious beliefs. They want to educate their adherents to replace superstition by natural science, ignorance by technical knowledge, mysticism by stern materialistic conceptions.

# *Suffrage Banner Raised High By Hand of Susan B. Anthony*

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

*An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal, for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the eighth of 12 articles on their careers.*

The family which produced Susan Brownell Anthony had a reputation for rearing strong-minded women who were not afraid to face the public on issues they considered of importance.

Before Susan's day her father's mother had a "high seat" in Quaker meeting and his sister Hannah had been a Quaker preacher. Susan thus grew up in an atmosphere of independence and moral zeal.

Daniel Anthony set his daughters an example in unusual conduct for his day. He married a dancer. He was so opposed to slavery that he tried to get cotton for his mills which had not the taint of production by slave labor; he encouraged his daughters to find gainful occupation and he finally was read out of meeting for allowing the young people of the town to dance on the top floor of his house, instead of over the tavern, though his own children only "looked on."

**Eager for Knowledge**

Susan was precocious. She learned to read and write when she was 3 years old; she had an unusual memory and was eager for knowledge. She was born in Adams, Mass., but the family moved to Battensville, N. Y., and she went to district school there; then her father set up a school for his own and neighboring children. There was a period for Susan at Deborah Moulson's female seminary near Philadelphia, and Susan was prepared to teach school; the best job she held of this kind was as head of the "female department" of the Canajoharie Academy.

In her younger years Susan Anthony was a strait-laced young woman, as revealed by her letters. She got after an uncle for drinking ale and wine at yearly meeting. She rebuked President Van Buren without much hesitation for going to the theater.

She tired of teaching school and in 1850 was back in her home; such men as Frederick Douglass, Channing, Pillsbury, Garrison and Phillips were gathering there; she became acquainted also with Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Stanton,, Lucretia Mott, Amelia Bloomer, and it was easy to see that she was going to acquire some important interest of the day, make it her own and go forward with it.

Her first public work was for temperance. In 1852 she went as a delegate to a meeting of the Sons of Temperance in Albany. Upon a motion she got up to speak. She was quickly told that "the sisters were not invited here to speak, but to listen and learn." Susan did not like that. She and her friends went off and formed a Woman's State Temperance Society of New York.

She went to one convention after another. When the men hoped she would be silent, she insisted on being heard. She took to going to teachers' conventions and advocating that women should have all the rights enjoyed by men. In 1857-58 she camped under a banner, "No Union With Slaveholders."

After the war she advocated Negro suffrage. As if this were not enough to make her an object of national curiosity, she took to certain dress reforms; when she gave them up it was not because the adopted style displeased her, but that audiences which she wished to listen to her looked at her clothes instead.

Perhaps no woman in the chronicle of pioneers lived a more personally embattled life than Susan Anthony. People hissed her and did everything to throw her off her chosen track. But she had an indomitable will and a conviction that her causes were right. So she would not be shaken.

**Of Comely Appearance**

She was not grim to look at; on the contrary the papers of the period when she was about 35 reported her as having "pleasing, rather pretty features, a decidedly expressive countenance, rich brown hair effectively and not at all elaborately arranged, neither too tall nor too short, neither too plump nor too thin; in brief, one of those *juste-milieu* persons, the perfection of common sense physically exhibited."

In later years her face took on a certain angular austerity. But she had led a bold, aggressive life. She expressed her views with great frankness and occasionally she matched epithets with her opponents. She took little part in the social complexity about her, reserving her fire for the one idea which had captured her; it was in 1872 that she made a test of the legality of woman suffrage under the Fourteenth Amendment.

She registered with 15 other women and voted at the November elections in the city of Rochester. Two weeks later she was arrested for violating the law. Her trial was postponed and she voted again four months later. She prepared for her jury trial by an intensive lecture tour, aimed to educate voters from among whom the jury would be chosen.

The judge directed a verdict of guilty, refusing to allow the jury to be polled. Miss Anthony was fined $100. She said she would never pay a dollar of it. She never did. She said frequently she "would ignore all law to help a slave; and also to protect an enslaved woman."

# *American Moves Puzzle Europe*

* * *

## *Two Faces Seen by French Writer; Diplomacy Without Power Criticized*

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*Special European Correspondence*

To understand the European view of American policy in so far as it affects Europe, one cannot do better than turn to an article published by André Siegfried, who is a political observer of an unquestionable talent, and who incidentally has acquired an exceptional knowledge of the United States. This article was originally published in a provincial newspaper, Le Petit Havre, and it was republished extensively in the admirably edited Parisian organ, L'Ordre.

M. Siegfried insists that there is in the external policy of the United States an inherent contradiction. If Europe has often misunderstood America, it is because it has never known which face of American policy was being turned toward it at a given moment. The trouble began with President Wilson, who took an active part in the peacemaking in Europe, only to find his work entirely repudiated.

These two faces of American policy are described by M. Siegfried as the need of expansion and the need of autonomy. The two needs are constantly in opposition. As he points out, America has interests everywhere—capital invested, markets for export trade, and sources of raw material for its industries. He might well have added that there is also, interests apart, a powerful ideological current composed of humanitarian sentiments and a strong desire for the establishment of peace and prosperity in an interdependent world.

* * *

Thus the United States is compelled, logically and properly, to intervene in all the great debates and to employ its influence in every settlement.

But, at the same time, the American public is attached to its old conception of living aloof from the outside perturbations. It has not lost its instinct of isolation. It does not want to be drawn against its will into the maelstrom of European complications. Doubtless the perpetual discussions about problems, which sometimes appear insoluble, in Europe, have not encouraged Americans to take any step which would entangle their country in the affairs of a continent in commotion.

The view which he expresses is, of course, not new; it has frequently been referred to in these columns. But it is particularly interesting that a French writer of the quality and character of M. Siegfried should restate it in plain terms. "The Government," he says, "intervenes everywhere, impelled by its interests; but, afraid of public opinion, it does not acknowledge this intervention—almost, one might say, it does not acknowledge it to itself. . . . Its representatives make their action felt, but they are able to pretend that they have done nothing."

* * *

Dealing with economic and financial affairs, he says: "Their financiers, their economists, their experts, their counselors, are everywhere, at Geneva, at Basel, at Vienna, at Berlin. It is under American control that plans of reorganization are drawn up and executed; but these American representatives, whose intervention is decisive, and without which nothing would have been done, have not officially received instructions from Washington; they are not, strictly speaking, agents of American diplomacy—they represent America, which is different, and which is elusive."

Sometimes, however, these American representatives are indeed official. They may be Ambassadors who visit various capitals, and who sit in with Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers at Geneva. They may even be Secretaries of State. They may, on occasion, be the President himself. But apparently what they say, and what they advise, and what they partly promise or are understood to promise, is not to be regarded as official; but is, when once action has been taken, merely to be regarded as the personal opinion of men not empowered to commit their country.

Against this kind of diplomacy, which has been gradually developed in the past decade, M. Siegfried protests. He thinks it is dangerous. It must cause misunderstandings. He hopes that, in future, observers, and experts, and counselors, and presumably those in still higher positions, who are not prepared definitely to pronounce in the name of their country, will not be recognized. This is a grave demand, but it is one which I have heard often echoed in European political circles; and it would be well to consider whether the kind of diplomacy which does not accept responsibility fully and frankly can possibly continue.

# Proposal to Stop Vivisection Funds

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

MELBOURNE, Vic.—"It is impossible to believe that God meant us to gain knowledge through cruelty," declared Dame Sybil Thorndike, the British actress, now in Melbourne, in a letter read at the recent annual meeting of the Melbourne Branch of the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection. Dame Sybil, who is a vice-president of the British union, urged greater efforts to stand by "our little brothers and sisters."

Proof of gross cruelty, wasted money, and also of experimentation on human victims was produced by the president, Mr. B. J. Parkinson, in quoted extracts from the official records of various vivisectors. The president quoted a Cambridge doctor, who said that if the public knew what goes on in secret in the university there, "they would break a way in with sledge-hammers."

The meeting carried a resolution that in its opinion "no more public moneys should be spent on the vivisection of horses, dogs, rabbits and other animals, until a Royal Commission has inquired into and reported upon how far the strict observance of the Ten Commandments will prevent and cure sickness and disease."

# Washington Urged For Trade Parley

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The American Chamber of Commerce in London, through Mr. Francis E. Powell, its president, yesterday announced its advocacy of a plan to hold the projected world economic conference at Washington.

Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the English-Speaking Union, and Mr. Powell indorsed this plan at a luncheon today, "because we feel that nothing which might be done at any European capital would have the effect on the American people which would be accomplished if the debts conference between England and the United States were followed by one between a wider body of experts from all parts of the world, who with America would try to find a solution for the problem which has so bothered the world in the past few years."

Sir Evelyn predicted that the proposed Anglo-American conference would be "a great move forward, and in the years to come may be regarded as the turning point in the slow march toward prosperity."

# *Did Shakespeare Play Bagpipes?*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Although there is no record that Shakespeare himself played a musical instrument, many songs are used in his plays, and musical instruments frequently mentioned. This fact was brought out by Dr. H. A. Fricker, leader of the Toronto Mendelssohn choir, in an address to members of the Shakespeare Society of Toronto on "Shakespeare as a Musician."

Many of the songs he used were heard in inns, as he got the greater part of his musical education in that way. The bagpipes, cornet and virginal are the instruments of which Shakespeare spoke, and excerpts from his plays were read to illustrate this point.

The cornet of that period was of horn, covered with leather. In Dr. Fricker's opinion, it was superior to the modern metal cornet. One of the songs from the plays, "Carmen's Whistle," played by Dr. Fricker on an Elizabethan harpischord, was said to have been a favorite of Queen Elizabeth.

# REVOLUTIONISTS CLASH IN SOFIA IN GROUP FEUD

## Bulgarian Press Demands Army Take Measures to Stop Terrorism

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOFIA, Bulg.—Rival groups of Macedonian revolutionists recently met in conflict in the main square of the capital of Bulgaria. Fifty shots were fired from revolvers and shotguns and a bomb was thrown; when the disturbance ceased seven men were lying helpless on the pavement.

The affray was the culmination so far of the most destructive and disastrous feud in the history of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which during recent weeks has precipitated an almost daily gun or bomb attack in Sofia or other Bulgarian cities, in defiance of, or in complicity with, members of the administration, army, and police force.

This organization was started more than 35 years ago, when the Macedonians were struggling against the Turks, and it operated until the Balkan War of 1912. The Bulgaro-Macedonian revolutionists fought with Greek, Serbian, and Roumanian bands, as well as against Turkish authorities and Turkish grandees, causing much bloodshed and keeping European Turkey in a constant state of turmoil and uncertainty.

After the World War the organization was revived to deliver parts of Macedonia from Greek and Serbian domination. However, the revolutionists now act more against one another than against a common foe.

The revolutionists are divided into three factions: the principal group, under the chief, Ivan Mihailoff, is said to be financed from Romel; a small group called Protogerovists is alleged to be supported by Belgrade; and a Communist branch is reputed to receive money and directions from Moscow.

The first faction plays a vital rôle in Bulgarian politics, being considered the vanguard and bannerbearer of Bulgarian nationalism and conservatism.

Mihailoff's group recently decided completely to exterminate its two rival groups, the Communists and the Protogerovists, and entered on its task with a furious campaign; but the weaker groups answered with astounding boldness. These terrorist activities have made the capital insecure for persons and property.

The extent to which these revolutionists have cowed public opinion is shown by the fact that the Bulgarian Evangelical Society formally instructed the editor of its weekly paper never to criticize Macedonian outrages, for fear of reprisals against Evangelical leaders. However, at least four large Sofia dailies are now denouncing the conduct of the revolutionists and demanding that the army take a hand in maintaining order and public safety.

# *Power of Elephant Rivaled by Mouse*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTHEND, Eng.—A mouse and an elephant have equal power, it was proved here recently, when each held up the traffic at Victoria Circus, Southend's busiest spot, on the same day in two unrelated incidents.

In the morning, a mouse ran into the road and a woman, who was crossing, shrieked. The driver of a tram pulled up his vehicle suddenly, throwing all his passengers in a heap. A crowd collected, and traffic was suspended for some time, while the mouse went on its quiet way.

Later in the day an elephant belonging to a circus ambled upon the scene of the morning's incident and a woman who suddenly became aware of its proximity slipped and fell at its feet. The elephant stopped, picked up the woman's handbag with its trunk, gently swung it to and fro, and then disdainfully threw it away among the crowd, which had collected in numbers large enough to hold up ordinary traffic once more.

# 'Hour's Sailing' Held to Supersede The '12-Mile Limit'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that British or Canadian rumrunning vessels cannot legally be boarded, searched and seized by coast guardsmen when more than one hour's sailing distance from the shore. The decision was handed down in a case brought by Frank Cook, a Canadian.

The court held that the treaty with Great Britain in 1924, which authorized the boarding of British vessels suspected of liquor smuggling, if found within one hour's sailing distance of American shores, had superseded conflictive provisions of the tariff act of 1930. The United States had contended that under the 1930 tariff act, coast guardsmen were authorized to board British vessels within four leagues of the coast. The present case, involving the vessel Mazel Tov, took on important international proportions when last Dec. 5 Maj. W. D. Herridge, Canadian Minister, handed to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, a letter protesting in the name of his Government against the seizure of British vessels more than an hour's sailing distance off our shores.

# MELBOURNE MUSEUM ACQUIRES COLLECTION

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Comprising 45,000 specimens, representing 5522 species, the largest and most comprehensive collection of Australian butterflies and moths in the world has been presented to the National Museum, Melbourne, by Mr. George Lyell of Gisborne.

The collection is contained in 267 cabinets and 52 store boxes. Mr. Lyell has been engaged on his collection for more than 40 years.

# NEW CHINESE COURT TO HELP CIVIL LIBERTY

## Private Citizen Will Get Means of Appeal Against Government

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI—Preparations have almost been completed by the Judicial Yuan to establish a special court in China for private citizens who have complaints against government administrative organs. The court is to be known as the Administrative Court.

A mandate approving the court was promulgated some time ago, and the Judicial Yuan has been working on the plans. The court will have a president and two or three chambers, each to be composed of a chief justice and five associates, who shall sit jointly. Candidates for judgeships must be over 30 years old and have held government posts of high rank for at least two years.

At present, according to the Chinese code, an individual with complaints against government organs may appeal to the immediate superior organ. If he still is not satisfied, the Administrative Court is established as a last resort.

The Government asserts that the new court will eliminate complaints that individuals cannot obtain redress for alleged wrongs from government organs, and especially from Kuomintang branches, which have a semi-governmental status. The Administrative Court, declare government spokesmen, assures an impartial hearing of all individual complaints against government organs.

**REPUBLIC OUT OF DEBT**

SANTO DOMINGO, D. R., Jan. 24 (By U. P.)—The Dominican Republic ended the calendar year 1932 without a budget deficit and without increasing the floating debt, it was announced yesterday.

# STARKS RELIEF CASE OPENS AT ST. JOHN'S

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 23—The trial of R. G. Starks, one of two members of the Opposition party, started today on 72 counts of forgery, uttering false documents, and obtaining money by false pretenses, alleged to have occurred at Nipper's Harbor and St. John's in September, 1930, in connection with relief orders.


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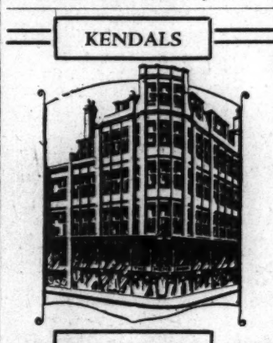

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STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
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BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
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BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 43 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 43 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 3 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 2 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate.
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists).
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate.
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

"FITLY CLAD"

WITH a swift birr of wings a cock pheasant comes rocketing upward through January branches, silk-shot plumage glinting in the pale sunlight, a swirl of brown leaves falling behind . . . brilliant—yet perfectly in keeping.

So, on those trying occasions when chic must go hand in hand with freedom of movement, the newest "Braemar" creation, "Dunbar," with its dashing, colourful check, and grace of line, has also the knack of being completely in the picture.

The "Dunbar," together with many other exclusive "Braemar" models, has arrived at the best shops—now!

Braemar.

● "DUNBAR"

Light-weight pure botany wool Cardigan with a dashing check design. Eight delightful two-colour tones.

INNES, HENDERSON AND CO. LTD., VICTORIA MILLS, HAWICK, SCOTLAND.
• Manufacturers of "Hendawick" and "Kumfy" Underwear •
NEW YORK ADDRESS: 208 FIFTH AVENUE.
Canada: A. LUKE ALLAN, CARLAW BUILDINGS, 28 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO.

C

# EDUCATIONAL

## State Taxes and the Schools

### How One Governor Hopes to Provide for Education

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Raleigh, N. C.

SWEEPING changes in the set-up of North Carolina's state and local government, all designed to bring about reconstruction and greater economy in the administration of public affairs, have been recommended by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, in a 24-point program, presented to the General Assembly, in biennial session here. The law-making body sat for more than four months in 1931, due to a deadlock over methods of taxation. The 1933 session is expected to adjourn within the 60-day limit, after which members of the Assembly receive no pay.

The new Governor's program is topped with the declaration that there must be a balanced budget, followed by the statement that he favors "no new taxes," but desires the removal of the 15-cent state-wide levy for schools, adopted in 1931, after a dozen years in which there were no levies on real estate or personal property for state purposes. But that was before the State took over the operation of the public school system for the constitutional period of six months each year, leaving the counties free to make provisions for extended terms, under state supervision. To keep the local units from continuing their spending sprees, a county government commission was set up, and now, after a two-year trial, it is estimated that much money has been saved to the taxpayers, through the stopping of such bond issues as formerly caused county and municipal debts to pile up with no prospects for meeting them upon maturity.

**At the Crossroads**

It is realized that the schools of North Carolina, comprising a system that was expanded at a phenomenal rate between 1921 and 1931, are at the crossroads. With the taking over of the system by the State, drastic economies were put into effect. The knife cut both ways. Many counties have enjoyed an educational security that was formerly unknown, while last year saw the term in Raleigh, for example, reduced to eight months, as compared with nine in former years, thus placing this city in the position of having a shorter 1931-32 term than some of the smaller towns. But Raleigh has staged a come-back, and the 1932-33 session will run for full nine months. Taxes for the operation of the schools were materially reduced during the period that followed the enactment of the "McLean Law" in 1931, but taxes for "debt service" have continued high. Thereby hangs the tale in many localities.

But in launching out on this new and bold plan, North Carolina did some pioneering in the midst of an unusual situation. The 15-cent levy, made after a period in which North Carolinians paid the State no ad valorem taxes whatever, was regarded as highly unsatisfactory from the start and has increased in unpopularity. Three alternatives presented themselves and caused the deadlock of 1931.

First, there were those who insisted that such so-called luxuries as cigarettes, fountain drinks, cosmetics and other things held to be non-essential should be taxed for the benefit of the schools. The "luxury tax" group, which came within one vote of winning a victory in the Senate, was finally defeated. Many of those who favored this form of taxation, that is, making levies on non-essentials, were inclined to adopt a general sales tax as a temporary measure, holding that this form of taxation would not only take the burden from the shoulders of the home and farm owners of the State but would guarantee an equitable distribution of the State's tax burden, affecting alike the rich and the poor, the high and the low.

**The Alternative**

The sales tax group lost and that left only one alternative: the placing of a general property levy, which was fixed at 15 cents, and immediately those who contemplated running for office in 1932, from candidates for Governor down, came out for the abolition of the property tax for schools or any other state purposes.

And so the schools of North Carolina today find themselves in the position of holding the center of the legislative stage. They have been taken over by the State, with no satisfactory method adopted, as yet, for their maintenance. However, during the past two-year period there has been a coördination of the state's educational interests not heretofore known. In former years the main question seemed to be the amount of money that could be spent on public education in North Carolina. Today's burning question is: "How little can the State spend and, at the same time, not cripple public education?"

The North Carolina public school system, in the early 1920's, when annual expenditures grew by leaps and bounds, attracted nation-wide attention. Millions were spent instead of thousands. One-room school sites were used for the erection of consolidated schools of the \$50,000 type; good roads made highway travel both safe and desirable, and motorbuses were put into operation throughout the State to transport rural children to and from school. The educational millennium seemed at hand. Then 1929. The necessity for retrenchment was inevitable.

Today, with conditions changed and homes being sold by the thousands to satisfy the tax collector and the mortgage holder, North Carolina must cut the garment to fit the cloth and still clothe its public educational system in a decent manner. That is the problem that is confronting the new Legislature sitting at Raleigh.

**He Would Have No Barriers**

Governor Ehringhaus's program contains nothing that could be interpreted to mean that he would place a single barrier in the path of education. On the other hand, he recommends economies which, if effected, would, in his opinion, make larger provision for the State's educational institutions. The changes he recommends would stop the flow of many thousands of dollars annually from the State's treasury. Laying down a broad premise, he advocates a "drastic curtailment in spending" and follows this with definite recommendations.

Proposed economies, now pending before the General Assembly, include sharp cuts in appropriations for institutions of higher learning, as well as other governmental institutions, departments and bureaus, some of which will, if measures already thrown into the legislative hopper pass, be eliminated altogether. The institutions for higher learning, however, are maintained through general fund revenues, while the public school system is supported by the State during the six months' constitutional term, by the 15 cent ad valorem levy, plus proceeds from a state equalization fund and local levies for extended terms. Since 1929 state funds available to the University of North Carolina, for example, have dropped from \$894,000 to \$504,000. The budget bureau's present recommendation is for \$390,000.

## Advertising—and You

### II—What Is Advertising?

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE back door bell rings. In answer to your "Come in, please," Mr. Brown, the provision dealer, enters with his cheery greeting. Then he says, "I have just received today, fresh from the farm, some excellent sausage. So savory, and only 20 cents a pound!"

That is personal salesmanship.

Suppose, however, instead of Mr. Brown, it is the postman. He hands you a circular, mailed from Brown's market to you,—and to all your neighbors. On it is printed the news about Brown's fresh, savory sausage.

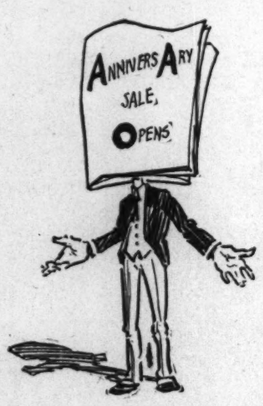
That is advertising.

It would have been advertising also, if Mr. Brown had taken space in the local newspaper to print his message or had it announced over the radio, or displayed it in the window.

Though advertising and salesmanship are different, there is a definite relationship between them. In fact, advertising is sometimes called "salesmanship in print." The word itself comes from a Latin root meaning "to turn the attention to." That is obviously the first step in any sale. Much advertising goes further, and creates a demand for that which is advertised and, in the case of "mail order," actually consummates the sale.

While advertising may sometimes thus take the place of personal salesmanship, it is not always "in print." The radio today, like the town crier of long ago, directs advertising at listeners as well as readers.

Nor is advertising always concerned with selling things. During the war advertising exhorted the



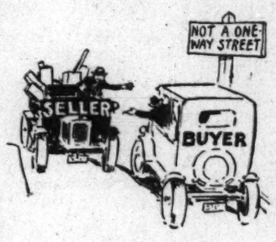

Advertising Is Sometimes Called "Salesmanship in Print."

public not to buy bread but to conserve it. It was selling the idea of patriotism. Today, advertising is used to secure contributions for relief funds, such as the Red Cross and unemployment. It is selling altruism.

Advertising has also been termed "the art of creating a new want." This definition is incomplete, since much advertising is for products for which a well-established want or need already exists. It is also tinged with selfishness, which renders it faulty.

The weakness with most definitions of advertising is that they consider only one viewpoint—that of the seller or the person or group which desires a certain action. That is like trying to describe a telephone conversation by giving only one side of it. Advertising is a two-way transaction, a mutually beneficial contact between advertiser and reader, seller and buyer.

From the reader's viewpoint, advertising is an economic tool for him to use or not, as he chooses. It is a means whereby he may become a more competent buyer, a more intelligent voter, a better citizen—depending upon whether the purpose of the advertisement is to sell him merchandise, win his vote or solicit his contribution. Thus in the highest sense, advertising is a service of information and education—a service which involves making known the truth. It differs from the presentation of a salesman by its impersonality and by the multiplicity of its messages. It differs from ordinary publicity and the platform lecture by its obvious commercial aspect and by the fact that the medium used is generally paid for by the advertiser.




Advertising Is a Two-Way Transaction.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"A HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL GROWTH."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Photonews, New York

SUMMER CAMP OFTEN JUST THE PLACE FOR A WINTER SKI RENDEZVOUS

These Two Boys Decided That the Snow Would Be About Right at This Scout Camp on the Kanohwahke Lakes, Near Tuxedo, N. Y.

Since the American winter usually brings longer periods of snow than of clear ice, it is natural that skis should have come in the last few years to take the place of skates in thousands of young people's lives in this country. While skates attract to the valley's frozen floor, skis invite to the hills and mountains, to all the open fields, forest trails, the roadside, or the cross-country jaunt. The skier is free to make his own sport. He may choose the level or the gradual slope, or the swift downward dart. As to education—he is unconsciously developing poise, grace, body control, a keenness for clean cold air, an appreciation for clean landscapes. Best of all he usually has something soft to fall upon.

## When Children Have Many Toys

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT WAS only a week after Christmas. Toys, blocks, and other play materials were scattered all about the playroom. Yet five-year-old Tommy had come to his mother and asked, "What can I do now, Mother?"

The mother's first thought was one of impatience. Surely from such an assortment of playthings any child should be able to choose something with which to play contentedly. She had noticed that the children were restless and inclined to be quarrelsome. They went from one plaything to another, only to find that it, too, had lost its charm. Perhaps it was not wise to have so many toys about at one time.

It was with this idea in mind that she said to Tommy, "Suppose you get a pencil and paper and we will make a list of all the toys that you have. Tell Donald and John to come, too. They will want to help us."

The children soon gathered about their mother, eager to take part in her plans.

**A Toy Schedule**

"Let us write down all of the things you have. You may take turns naming them."

The list grew quickly. The mother had not realized before that she had on hand such a wealth of play material for her children. She and their father had chosen carefully the few toys that they had felt were most necessary from time to time, and friends and relatives had, on the whole, been wise in their selection of gifts, but the toys had accumulated in an astonishing manner.

"I think," explained Mother, when the list was complete, "that you might have more fun with your playthings if you do not have all of them every day. I will put the names of the days of the week here and then opposite each day we will write the toys that you may play with on that day."

Although the children helped in making the choices, their mother was careful to see that there was included for each day some material for quiet play and something that required physical activity. It was necessary, too, to consider each individual child and to be sure that there was something for each day that would appeal especially to him. Many of the playthings were listed to be used twice a week, as a week is a long time for a little child to wait.

**Dad Has a Put-In**

When Dad returned in the evening, he was consulted. He suggested that most of the books, music, and blocks be available every day. A few were reserved for use on Sunday only, or on some other special day when the parents could devote extra time to the children. It did not seem necessary to use the same method with the outdoor equipment as it did not offer such a confusing array. Then, too, during the winter months, it was possible for the children to spend only a short time each day out of doors.

The plan was given a trial and when it was decided that it would work out satisfactorily, the list was typed and posted where the children could refer to it whenever they liked. They enjoyed being able to go to it themselves. The younger boys became much interested in learning to recognise words with which they had not been familiar.

It was found that the children played more happily under this plan. Each plaything was looked forward to with unusual interest. Their possibilities were explored more fully under these conditions when distracting factors had been removed. Other playthings that might have been almost entirely neglected came in for their share of enjoyment.

## Courage Everywhere

The crisis which now confronts higher education in the United States has been merely delayed in its advent, says a bulletin of the Institute of International Education. It was as great an evil in France after the war, until M. Poincaré stabilized the franc in 1928. It has had appalling consequences in Germany. It has prevented hoped-for reforms in Great Britain. However, in all those countries and in others, there has been evident the greatest determination to meet it with courage. We ought to be able to rely upon Americans to adopt a similar attitude.

## Across Borders With Books

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

TODAY we are realizing that problems of a people must be approached from a viewpoint that reaches beyond national boundaries. Much of the history we grown-ups were taught in the schools is now seen to be specious, because taught from a merely national standpoint. So with our attitudes toward other nations and the maneuvers based on these attitudes. It behooves us to learn to think beyond our borders. And our children, of course, must be encouraged to go further along these lines than we do ourselves.

Here is one more way in which reading comes in. We all know that books can do more to broaden our viewpoint than we can measure. Happily, too, books come into our children's lives early. We are rich these days in stories that will help children understand other peoples. In increasing numbers, also, the favorites of other countries are being translated and published in our own. Which books these are, however, the average parent or teacher cannot always take time to discover. Therefore we owe a debt of gratitude to our good friends, the International Bureau of Education.

In the autumn of 1928 this bureau launched an inquiry on children's books that would make for international good will, and began at Geneva a permanent exhibit of these books, sent from the different countries. By the time the first catalogue was published, 26 countries were represented. The 1932 catalogue has only recently come to our desk. It included information and book lists from 11 more countries, making a total of 37. The permanent exhibition contains children's books from all of these 37 countries and information on children's literature. And as the bureau also believes that one way of spreading the gospel of good will is to place in the hands of children of one land the translations of favorite and truly representative children's books of another land, it encourages through its contacts with educators, literary men, editors, etc., in many countries the translating and publishing of the books on its list. It further has been carrying on an investigation in an effort to arrive at a standard by which to recognize the "best books," both from the educator's and the child's standpoint.

The exhibition is planned to contain the best literature for children in all languages, in the following fields:

1. Books which foster world friendship among children;
2. Books which are favorites with children and which give a true picture of child life in each country;
3. Children's classics in all countries which constitute a sort of common heritage for youth;
4. Picture books of types 1 and 2;
5. Books written by children, even in manuscript form.

The inquiry was concerned with books suitable for children from 3 to 16 years of age, and the term "children's books" was used in its broadest sense. The information was collected from every available source, such as schools, parents, teachers, individual children, editors, managers of bookshops, publishers, public libraries and printed material. Perhaps the reader would like to try on himself some of the questions in the questionnaire:

What are the principal children's classics of your country? (Example: Pinocchio, in Italy.)

What books give a true picture of child life in your country and are most popular with children?

Do you know of any books which foster friendship among children?

Do you know of picture books (a) which foster world-friendship (b) which give a true picture of child life in your country?

Have you, in your country, any books written by children?

Among children's books the classics have always played an important part. Stories from the Iliad, the Odyssey, folk tales of many lands—these are a common heritage, leaping across national boundaries. A large section of children's literature is, therefore, translated from one or another language. Through translation, also, the child of one land becomes familiar with the customs and life of the child of another, as portrayed in some children's favorite, and grows in sympathetic understanding for the "foreign" child. In America "Heidi" of the Swiss Alps is an outstanding example of this. Foreign picture books have proved of unusual value in fostering international friendship. The writer of this article can trace much of her love for the French people directly to the wealth of richly illustrated Boutet de Monvel books there were in her childhood home. The slight amount of printed description or short story material in these and other foreign picture books enhances their influence on and attraction for the child. It lends atmosphere, romance, and he will often pick out the words, as he grows older, fitting them to the pictures he knows so well. Books written by children are in many ways a new development in the children's book field. They cannot be classed as literature, but they are of unquestionable interest to other children, and perhaps do much in encouraging them to better self-expression. David Putnam's story of his trip with Mr. Macmillan is an example of this type, although not on the list. Educators will, it is thought, find interest in comparing the books written by children of many lands as the number in the exhibit increases.

The name of the published list which contains the result of this inquiry is "Children's Books and International Goodwill." It is published by the International Bureau of Education, 44 Rue des Maraichers, Geneva, Switzerland, and is listed at 5 Swiss francs, which is \$1.

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## College Self-Surveys Aid Wise Cuts in Costs

All institutions of higher education in the United States have lately been compelled to undertake a self-survey—the best kind of survey, says Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education. There are few which have not discovered some activities that might be abandoned without serious detriment to the institution. Considerable duplication of work and diffusion of effort, scholastic as well as administrative, have been curtailed. There is general agreement, moreover, that students have a more serious attitude toward their studies. In all probability the average institution is now obtaining a better return proportionately for its reduced expenditure than it formally obtained for the larger expenditure.

## To Understand the News Better

### Radio Discussion Instead of Single Talk

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

THE British Broadcasting Corporation, which for some years has been running a constantly growing curriculum of educational talks to schools, has recently added a weekly discussion on current events in which two commentators take part instead of one.

Ordinarily news is retailed to the radio listener by a single individual who either chronicles the latest events red hot from the presses or gives his views about questions of special interest. Both these methods, however, would be rather out of place in a school curriculum where the need is not merely to tell the pupil what is going on in the world but to enable him (and her) to understand it.

There are two obvious ways in which this can be done. The first is the lecture method; the second is by staging set debates. But the debate is apt to be merely controversial and the straight lecture dull—especially when delivered to an unseen audience by an invisible speaker.

**Has Its Own Technique**

The aim of the B. B. C. was to put out on the air something as nearly noncontroversial as possible which would nevertheless give both or all the sides of a controversial subject, which would underline the fundamental issues at stake in the great national and international problems of the day, and which would yet be in simple enough language to be readily understood by those who know little of these matters. Consequently, it decided to experiment with a third method which was neither debate nor lecture, but purely and simply a discussion—two people sitting in front of the fire and talking to one another about the affairs of the world, apparently in blissful ignorance that such a thing as a microphone had ever been invented.

To put this idea across meant working out an entirely new broadcasting technique. There was first of all the old problem of holding the attention of the listening schools merely by the agency of the human voice coming through the loudspeaker. But in addition there was the question of "atmosphere." The discussion had to be acted almost as though it were a play. If the dialogue came "over the air" like a put-up job, it was doomed from the start. It had to sound really impromptu—to be exactly the sort of thing, in fact, that two well-informed people would say when talking to one another about current affairs. Added to all this, however, the things they said had to "get over" to pupils of many different types—boys and girls of varying ages and in a hundred and one stages of development.

**Not as Expected**

This was the problem as it faced the B. B. C. and its two chosen commentators last September. Needless to say, the solution worked out somewhat differently from what had been expected.

The first discussion really was an impromptu—said to be one of the first, if not the first uncensored discussions ever permitted by the B. B. C. Heard afterwards on the blattnerphone—the radio equivalent of a phonograph—it sounded to one of the two speakers, at any rate, as a succession of "yes's" and "ers" interspersed with a few inconsequential and halting remarks about odds and ends of world news.

Anyway, the next talk was written out word for word. The third discarded for good-and-all the fiction that nobody was listening. Sometimes the speakers deliberately addressed the schools instead of one another. Later on, they found this was a bit of a snare for it led to the trap of playing into one another's hand instead of keeping their individualities distinct and sometimes contradicting one another.

The discussions have all along been pitched to the key of the senior classes in the secondary schools. After that first semi-fiasco (which however brought more friendly letters of encouragement than of criticism) the two speakers have dealt with a single item of the news each week and have tried to give the listeners a background into which they can fit subsequent events as they occur—a stock, as it were, on happenings both at home and abroad.

**Try to Be Fair to All**

Thus, in the case of the Manchurian dispute—dealt with a few days before the Lytton Report came before the League of Nations—one of the speakers set out the arguments of Japan and the other of China. Then together they showed what was at stake for the League and the world. Occasionally one of the speakers read short passages from the Lytton Report and other documents to emphasize particular points.

Here, however, they found themselves on the edge of another trap. People don't normally read extracts from documents in the course of an ordinary conversation. But there was no getting away from it, so they concentrated on reading as little as possible. They also experimented with minor impromptu changes from their own written text so as to make the actual "talk" more realistic.

So far as it has been possible to gauge the results, they have been very satisfactory. It was found, for instance, that the brighter pupils of a certain elementary school aged 10-13 voluntarily stayed on after lessons were over simply because they really did want to listen.

A number of secondary schools have written to express appreciation. But, strange to say, adult listeners have been more responsive than the schools. The talks have all taken place in the afternoon, which is regarded as the least suitable time for the grown-up radio enthusiast. But so insatiably does the grown-up send himself back to school whenever he gets an opportunity that at least as many fathers and mothers appear to have tuned in voluntarily to "What's the News" as sons and daughters under the compulsion of the teacher.

**Classes Continue the Discussion**

In some cases it has been found that the elders have formed themselves once again into classes—first of all to listen and then to carry on themselves where the radio voices left off.

It certainly seems therefore that the B. B. C. has hit on a useful new field for the radio educationist. There are stated to be already over 10,000 schools in the British Isles taking the various sections of the radio curriculum which includes English, French, German, music, botany, geography and history.

If the schools can be encouraged to develop a critical faculty in regard to the news—thus enabling them to discard the false and tendential in favor of the constructive and true—it must ultimately have an incalculable effect on the whole tone of the modern newspaper.


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**United States**

**Drew Seminary**

Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, domestic science, secretarial. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 50 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports—riding. Gymnasium. 84 acres. Separate Junior School. 67th year. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y.

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EUPHEMIA E. McCLINTOCK, Director
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ERSKINE SCHOOL

**COEDUCATIONAL**

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IN INTERSCHOOL SPORTS, Upper School girls are represented by class teams. An unusual program of intramural competition provides opportunity for every girl to participate in organized athletics. Hockey, basketball, soccer, baseball, tumbling, dancing, volleyball and swimming are offered during various seasons of the year.

Would you like further information about student life in the Upper School? The Registrar will be glad to send to you, upon request, a copy of the Upper School catalogue.

The PRINCIPIA

*Upper School* *Coeducational* *College of Liberal Arts*
*Lower School*

FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

*This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.*

**One Sure Way**

of getting in touch with the most desirable schools is to consult the advertisements on the Educational Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

*(These advertisements are published on Tuesdays and Saturdays)*

If the exact type of school you are seeking is not found in this issue of the Monitor, please write the School Section of the Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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**Scotland**

**BRIDGE OF ALLAN**
*St. Helen's Girls' School*
(Senior and Kindergarten)
Magnificent Country Situation. Open-Air life. Sports. Tennis. Lacrosse. Golf and Swimming.
EXCELLENT EDUCATION RECORD
Preparation for all examinations. Entire charge accepted. World-wide recommendations. Prospectus from Principal, Miss MacDonald.

**SEE** *Also* Saturday's EDUCATIONAL PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

**BOYS' SCHOOLS**
**England**

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*(Recognised by the Board of Education)*
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# THE HOME FORUM

## A Mile Underground in Ireland

POSSIBLY, if we had known what exploit we were undertaking, we should never have gone. Emily valiantly says that she would have gone anyhow, and I believe her; but I do not feel half so certain about myself. And Susan's position, although she had the responsibility of the faithful watchdog, was not nearly so adventurous as ours. The fact remains that we did *not* know; and when, purring happily southward in the car, Emily observed that at Mitchelstown — which we were rapidly approaching —there were caves reputed to be the finest in Ireland, I said with enthusiasm, "Let us go and see them!"

I thought I knew quite a lot about caves, having seen those of the Derbyshire Peak, and also the Cheddar Gorge. I had visions of electrically lighted caverns, nicely smoothed as to pathways, with little railings to prevent straying, wooden galleries which leveled the rough steps, and uniformed guides who led you forward. I entirely forgot that Ireland, as a country preferring nature to art, was unlikely to enrich her subterranean treasures with anything which would detract from their original charms.

Emily swiftly turned the car down a narrow by-road, whose signpost indicated the nearness of the celebrated caves. We arrived at a farm, where a man leant upon a gate and contemplated a small calf which reposed within the field. In response to our inquiry, the leisurely man pointed to a footpath which led across the field, and said: "Would we go up? Someone would come to show us the caves." We went; full of excitement, thinking of the wonderful caves with their stalactites and stalagmites, and, I remember, feeling a little vague as to which of them came down from above and which grew up from beneath!

At the top of the field was a small horseshoe-shaped quarry; and in the center of the rocky wall a tiny door, which we found to be locked. We waited for our guide and, after a few minutes, a strong, silent man appeared, bearing an iron bar with cotton rags tied round one end, a black bottle, and three dip candles. Without making any remark, he unlocked the door and revealed, not a long, smooth, dark passage, but a jumble of large rocks, and behind them a black hole! We peeped in. This was not at all what I had expected; but I said with, I hope, adequate enthusiasm: "Do we go down here?"

"Ye can go if ye like," replied our taciturn guide, and waited to see what we would do. I believe we all shared the feeling that, whatever lay hidden beneath the rocks, the way thither did not promise to be an easy one. But I, as the enthusiast on caves, could not flinch now. "I am going," I said; and Emily echoed my decision. Susan, most sensibly seeing that our progress could not be accomplished burdened as we were with our respective handbags; and knowing also that Emily's, at any rate, must not be left outside the cave, as it contained the financial provision for our entire motor tour, decided that she had better guard the treasure whilst we descended into the earth. This point decided, the Silent Man lit two dips and handed them to us; he then uncorked the black bottle and saturated the rags on his iron bar with paraffin, lighted it, and swiftly disappeared into the black hole. I followed him, Emily bringing up the rear. We clambered down some steep rocks; and in a moment, as we dropped, Susan and daylight were lost to sight. The gloom was all-pervading, cool, damp, and redolent of paraffin. The Silent Man became a dark shadow, his face murkily illumined by the flaring torch.

* * *

"Come down the ladder," said his voice beneath me in the bowels of the earth. I looked and saw a wooden ladder, slippery with clay, below me. "Do I come down backwards or frontwards?" I inquired timidly. "Ye can do which ye like," replied the Silent Man. I descended backwards, thinking that thus it might be easier both to hold on to the ladder and to grasp my extremely greasy candle. We went forward, scrambling over and around rocks, sliding down muddy slopes, stepping into pools of water, stooping double under frowning masses of dripping limestone, which poured chilly drops upon our heads, holding on to wet rocks with one muddy hand, and trying to light our uncertain steps with the guttering candle in the other. Every now and then the Silent Man would pause, turn; and, raising aloft the red flame of the smoky torch, would indicate some strange formation.

We seemed to have gone quite a long way when I inquired how much further we were going. "Ye're only just at the beginning," he answered, and again we went forward. At last we emerged into a magnificent cavern, vast, like a great arched vault. This was the "House of Commons," he told us, and yonder was the "Speaker's Chair," a huge mass of stalagmite formation. On once more and we came to the "House of Lords"; he went on ahead to the far end of the huge space, all of which loomed above us black and immense as the night. Yet, wherever the red torch flame caught them, there were glittering, pointed cones hanging from the roof, clusters of pillars, tall column-like shapes, pyramid forms, a draped mass like an Arab tent, a strange and marvelous variety impossible to imagine. Sparry masses, golden and red, sometimes connecting floor with ceiling; fantastic incrustations, like folded draperies or coarse lace, the floors strewn with blocks of limestone, the vaulted roof of great height in some places, descending to within a few feet of the floor in others, thickly incrusted with calcareous deposit. Here a glittering shelf, as though diamonds sparkled and flashed, revealing the treasure of gnomes; there a cluster of calcareous pipes like an organ which, as our guide ran a piece of wood along their surface, emitted weird xylophonelike notes in an irregular scale.

All the way of the mile we traversed underground the uneven floor seemed to undulate beneath our feet, so quickly did it rise and fall from one level to another. At one place the Silent Man left us and, leaping down to lower depths, stood at the far end of a vast cavern waving his torch to and fro in wide circles so that we might estimate the magnitude of the great cave. At another he made one of his few remarks, advising us that it would be best not to go further. It was, he said, another fifty feet lower (we had already descended to a depth of three hundred and fifty feet); and, were we to do so, he opined that we should be covered with mud from head to foot. We agreed with him that further progress was inadvisable, remembering the scant resources of our luggage, and that we were at the beginning of our tour. So we wound a tortuous and irregular course from gallery to cave, from cave to gallery, looking upon many strange things. Stalagmite and stalactite shapes of every conceivable size and dimension; strange, rare, and of a weird and impressive beauty. All this hidden away for how long, for how immense an age? Waters must surely have worn out such caves, for the hollowed roofs frequently showed the action of swirling torrents; and still there is one gallery called the "River," although it is not probable that the water which lies there is often a flowing stream. There is something mysterious in such subterranean treasures; and we could not help thinking how beautiful, if they could be brightly illuminated, would be these infinitely varied and curious shapes, columns, shafts, ledges, thrones, saddles, and a hundred other forms and objects, all shining, semitransparent at times, sparry and glittering; at times trickling darkly with moisture, but always with a magnitude and grandeur, the sight of which we felt to be ample reward for a difficult and obscure journey underground.

We retraced our steps; the torch, which at intervals had been revived by a liberal splash of paraffin, flickered ahead, our candles guttered peacefully, all thought of appearance had long left us as we came to the end of our mile underground; and at last, as a spot of daylight appeared above us, we climbed the slippery ladder once more into the light of day. A recent guidebook suggests that one be equipped with an electric torch. From our recent experience, Emily and I heartily agree. M. F. R.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY


## Dreams

Weaving dreams
Is everyone's habit,
But the poet
Weaves his dreams
Into line and color and sound.

ELINOR C. WOOLSON.

## Outward and Homeward Bound

There was a great noise and I awoke. I don't know whether I had slept three hours or five minutes. A ray of light gleamed in the stateroom. The noise above increased. There were voices of people calling one another by name, there was a sound of hurrying feet and of confusion as at a sudden cry of danger. I sprang out of my stateroom, while from all the others the inmates came running, and hastened up on deck, where was already a crowd of people.

Looking forward I perceived that every living thing from every hole and corner of the ship had come out into the light, the ship was black from stem to stern with people, and everyone rushed to the starboard side, clambering on the bulwarks, the cattle pens, the benches, the shrouds, and looking out over the sea. I saw nothing: a rampart of backs concealed the horizon. I questioned two passersby; they rushed on and took no notice.

Then I went up on the bridge. Ah! blessed sight! What a lovely thing I saw. A huge black smoking steamer, covered with flags and crowded with people, was coming majestically toward us under the clear sky, her high bows cleaving the blue sea, her sails swelling, all festive, all gilded with the sun like some wonder-creature that had started out of the bosom of the ocean. It was the *Dante* of the same line coming from the Plata River, bound for Italy, and full of emigrants returning to their own country. It was the first large steamer we had met since coming out of the Straits, and it was a sister ship.

At every puff from her huge bestarred funnels she grew larger, and the thousand forms that covered her stood out more and more distinctly. The two throngs of men each crowded forward and looked at one another in silence,—but all trembling. The *Dante* came so close that an unexpected surge made us roll violently. When she was at her nearest and showing us the whole length of her magnificent side, there was a frantic waving of hats and handkerchiefs; and a great shout, long suppressed, broke out at once from the two crowds,—a long-drawn cry of good wishes and of adieux in strangest accents, different from any cry I ever heard coming from a throng of men; an outburst of loud quivering voices in which the sorrows of the voyage, the yearning for home, the glad expectation of seeing it again, the hope of one day beholding it once more, and kindly joy at meeting brothers and hearing the voice of Italy away out there upon the Atlantic were confusedly mingled.

But only for an instant. In a few moments the *Dante* was but a black spot upon the blue, hardly roughened at the edges by the thousand heads of her crowding passengers. But that rapid vision had changed everything on board the *Galileo*, had reawakened hope and courage, had aroused the song and the laugh, had brought us all back once more to kindly feeling and to life.

"Signore!" I heard a voice say, near me. I turned. It was the young lady from Mestre, who touched the Garibaldian with her fan. He turned towards her, and the girl, with a face illumined by a flash from her inner soul, pointed to the vanishing ship, and said, in her sweet voice, "Our country."—From "On Blue Water," by EDMONDO DE AMICIS. Translated by JACOB B. BROWN. (New York and London: Putnam's Sons, 1897.)

Courtesy Canajoharie (New York) Art Gallery to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*"Market Square, Douarnenez" (Brittany): From a Painting by Jonas Lie*

## A Tree Group in Tangier

They have as a background the ever-changing, cloudy tints and vague outline of the distant Riff Mountains; mistily beautiful with all the colors of the rainbow, golden and apricot, rosy-lilac and royal purple, indigo and midnight blue. In front of this lovely background the trees stand and beckon. The wind brings messages in their sighing and whispering, and they signal with storm-tossed branches when a gale blows in from the sea. A mass of brambles runs along the fence, and beyond are three small shivering fig trees. So pale a gray are their little trunks that they look almost white, spreading fanlike into innumerable tiny, upturned branches, as four children might lift their arms aloft with fingers widely spread apart. They are as yet completely leafless; they have a chilly and undressed appearance amongst the stately stone pines and cypresses.

Behind the little fig trees stand four noble pines. They are not the pine trees of Scotland or other northern countries. The trunks have not that warm red tone; they are grayer, less definite in color, though they are not less bold and majestic in outline. One of them, that farthest to the left, is tall, but with a corresponding breadth and magnificence in the crown. It billows forth in generous, sweeping curves; dark, softly fringed branches, so dusky that they seem by day a purplish gray, and are almost black against the sky when it warms to glowing rose at evening. All the pines show so solid a mass of dense foliage that they throw heavy shadows on the grass beneath them.

Last come the most beautiful of the group. Waving, long-armed cypresses. See them at sunset, and watch their tender, pensive gestures against a sky of clearest blush pink or transparent tea-rose yellow. There is not one which has not a character of its own. Each long, slender arm is delicately fringed; there is a gentle aspiration in the lifting of every branch. The fine penciling of the silhouette is exquisite; slim black stems and springing limbs inclining gently upward, the wind gives every swaying movement a rhythmic balance and grace. The shadow is in fine threads and lines—nothing solid here, like the pine shadows, but a cobweblike tracery, making elusive patterns on the road. Patterns that are all dancing movement, vying with the wind to make the most beautiful of nature's line engravings.

The cypresses are always thus in memory; a shadowy group of Greek dancers, waving their lovely slim arms, pointing long, graceful limbs. The wind is the music to which they dance. If it is a still and quiet strain, their measure is slow and languid; but, as the music becomes wilder, their movements are less restrained, full of eagerness and emotion. They are carried away by excitement, by the rush of the melody; tragedy, inspiration, pathos, mystery are all in that wonderful Dryad dance.

And beyond them all the while is that perfect, distant background of violet mountains, and the sky vault tinged like a rose's heart. So the dance of the cypress maidens continues all through twilight to night, after the moon is up and the sky changes to sapphire blue. Still they weave their shadow patterns; while their slender feet dance upon a cloth of silver tissue.

BRITTANY has been called a painter's paradise. Indeed, the embarrassment met there by the creative artist is caused by the very wealth of material about him. The tuna boats in the harbor of Concarneau, with their multicolored sails, the swarms of sardiners at Douarnenez, the picturesque costumes, the rugged scenery, have tempted hundreds of painters, good, bad, and indifferent.

It is the mission of the true artist to select, to interpret. Jonas Lie, in his "Market Square, Douarnenez," has turned from the spectacular to the intimate, and has thus been able to suggest the true character of the place.

Douarnenez is a town of some twelve thousand inhabitants, situated on the bay of the same name, about halfway between Brest and Quimper, and not far from the country made famous by Pierre Loti in his "Pêcheur d'Islande." As in its neighbor towns, the inhabitants are mostly fisherfolk. The nearness of the sea, the simple and ofttimes stern life of the people, the variations of the scenery, impress the artist with a subtle beauty of atmosphere which is peculiar to these fishing villages of Brittany.

Jonas Lie has always loved the sea. He was born in Norway in 1880 of a Norwegian father and an American mother. Among his relatives were a number of distinguished persons whose greatness was recognized in their native land. He was precocious enough to begin attending symphony concerts at the age of three years, and for some time was expected to become a musician. In fact, it is often said of his canvases that their brilliance and joyousness is "music transcribed." He spent his boyhood in the shadow of the mountains, finding magic in the boats which entered the little Norwegian port where he lived.

He came to America at the age of twelve, stopping off at Paris to spend a year with a distinguished writer-uncle, at whose home he met many of the noted men of the period.

As a decided contrast to his early life, with its comfortable home and background of the three arts, painting, poetry and music, were the years he spent in Plainfield, N. J., from the time he was seventeen until he was twenty-six, supporting his mother and two sisters by designing calico shirts in a textile factory, and studying art during the evenings at the National Academy of Design. But recognition came eventually and the days of difficulty passed.

Jonas Lie was fascinated when he heard of that great engineering feat, the cutting of the Panama Canal, and he spent a long period watching the progress of the work. Of the twelve forceful and dramatic paintings which he produced there during the construction of the canal, all except two, which have already been purchased by art museums, were presented by an anonymous donor to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where they remain to dramatize one of the great achievements of the age.

Mr. Lie has also painted many coastal marines. He is noted for his use of color, for his effect of luminism. He is intrigued by the tricks which light plays with colors, transforming one tone into another. His work is represented in nearly every important collection in the United States.

## Die wahre Lebensauffassung wählen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN ANBETRACHT der unruhigen Zeiten, die die Welt durchzumachen scheint, und der allgemeinen Neigung der Menschen, an die Wirklichkeit und Macht des Bösen zu glauben, müssen alle wachsam sein, damit sie diesem Glauben nicht zustimmen und sich nicht bestricken lassen, daß sie Knechtschaft anstatt Freiheit, des Menschen gottgegebenes Recht, als ihr Los annehmen.

Man kann sagen, daß das menschliche Leben aus einer Reihe Entscheidungen besteht. Beständig hat man zwischen verschiedenen Denk- und Handlungsweisen, Verfahren, Mitteln und Wegen zu wählen. Manche Menschen glauben wohl, daß dies bei ihnen nicht zutreffe. Sie glauben vielleicht, daß sie nicht in der Lage seien, ihre tägliche Beschäftigung und Umgebung zu wählen. Aber wie einst Mose die Kinder Israel vor die Wahl zwischen Leben und Tod, zwischen Gut und Böse stellte, so steht es heute allen frei zu wählen, ob sie nur die geistige Lebensauffassung mit ihren zahllosen Segnungen oder die falsche materielle Lebensauffassung mit ihren unvermeidlichen Begleiterscheinungen Sünde, Krankheit und Leid als wirklich annehmen wollen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wandte sich an die Bibel, als menschliche Kunst ihr in einer Stunde größter Not nicht zu helfen vermochte, und erkannte durch göttliche Erleuchtung den geistigen Sinn des Lebens. Als sie über die im 9. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Matthäus berichtete Heilung des Gichtbrüchigen nachdachte, wurde sie geheilt, und sie erhob sich von ihrem Krankenbett. Durch ihr entschlossenes Festhalten an dieser göttlichen Eingebung konnte sie Harmonie und Erfolg in reichem Maße beweisen und durch langes und gründliches Forschen in der Bibel der leidenden Menschheit die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft geben. Tausende haben durch Ergründen und Anwenden der geistigen Wahrheiten in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" bewiesen, daß man sich beschränkenden oder widerwärtigen Umständen nicht zu unterwerfen braucht, und daß es allen freisteht, den wahren Sinn des Lebens, der hier und jetzt zu Gesundheit, Harmonie und nützlicher und nutzbringender Tätigkeit führt, verstehen zu lernen.

Eine falsche Münze nimmt man nur dann als echte an, wenn man ihre Scheinechtheit für Echtheit hält. So haben die Menschen geglaubt, sie seien körperlich, von materiellen Sinnen beherrscht und widerwärtigen Umständen unterworfen, gegen die zu kämpfen in vielen Fällen anscheinend zwecklos war. Aber Körperlichkeit kann nicht das echte Wesen des Menschen sein; denn die Bibel erklärt, daß Gott Geist ist, daß Er gut, weise, liebevoll, rein und gerecht ist, und daß Er den Menschen „ihm zum Bilde" schuf. Mrs. Eddy schreibt über Gott (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 331): „Er ist das göttliche Prinzip, Liebe, die universale Ursache, der einzige Schöpfer; es gibt keine andere Selbstexistenz. . . . Er erfüllt allen Raum, und es ist unmöglich, sich eine solche Allgegenwart und Individualität anders denn als unendlichen Geist oder unendliches Gemüt vorzustellen".

Da Gott, die Ursache und der Schöpfer, das Gemüt, der Geist, das Prinzip ist, erzeugt Er nichts Ihm Entgegengesetztes wie Materie, Sünde, Krankheit und Mißklang. Die Wirkung Gottes, der wahren Ursache, tritt nur in vollkommenen geistigen Ideen in Erscheinung, und diese Ideen bilden den wahren Menschen. Durch die Widerspiegelung des Gemüts und den Ausdruck der geistigen Eigenschaften des Gemüts besteht er,—hat er sein Wesen. In dem Maße, wie die Menschen diese geistigen Tatsachen erkennen und beharrlich daran festhalten und ihr Bewußtsein für die reinen, vollkommenen, lebenspendenden Eigenschaften Gottes offen und empfänglich ist, finden sie, daß sie widerwärtige Zustände nicht mehr fürchten und die geistige Kraft und den Mut haben, sich über Anfechtung zu erheben.

Obgleich Christus Jesus den Sterblichen in körperlicher Gestalt erschien, war seine Lebensauffassung geistig. Seine klare Vorstellung, daß Gott die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer ist, und daß der Mensch von seinem Schöpfer nicht getrennt werden kann, gab ihm die göttliche Machtbefugnis, die Kranken zu heilen, die Blinden sehend zu machen und die Sünder auf den Weg der Reinheit und der Heiligkeit zu bringen. Für ihn war das Leben ein freudiges, freies, kraftvolles und reiches Bewußtsein der Herrschaft. Die Güte, das Erbarmen, die Liebe, die Reinheit, die Gelassenheit, die Weisheit, die Furchtlosigkeit und die Intelligenz, die seine Worte und Handlungen kennzeichneten, waren die Widerspiegelungen Gottes, des Gemüts, des Lebens. Durch Beherbergen geistiger Ideen bewies er jene Erkenntnis Gottes des Vaters und des Christus, der Wahrheit, die er als „das ewige Leben" bezeichnete.

Mögen alle, die durch Umstände begrenzt scheinen, in der freudigen Gewißheit, daß Begrenzungen keine wirkliche Ursache haben und unser wahres Selbst als Kinder Gottes nie berühren können, Mut fassen. Wir denken jeden wachen Augenblick, und wahre Gedanken können nie begrenzt werden. Beruht das Denken auf dem unendlichen Gemüt, Gott, dem Guten,—der einzigen Ursache und dem einzigen Schöpfer—und ist es von tiefer Liebe zum Guten erleuchtet, so kommt es in Güte, Intelligenz, Weisheit, Hilfsquellenreichtum, Dankbarkeit und Liebe zum Ausdruck. Diese geistige Lebensauffassung führt zu Ordnung, angenehmen Verhältnissen und Wohlergehen und segnet nicht nur alle, die sie wählen, sondern drängt auch andere unwiderstehlich, sie zu suchen und zu wählen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## Choosing the True Sense of Life

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CONSIDERING the troublous times through which the world appears to be passing, and the general tendency of mankind to believe in the reality and power of evil, it is necessary for all to watch lest they acquiesce in this belief, and so become mesmerized into accepting bondage as their lot instead of the freedom which is man's God-given right.

Human experience may be said to consist of a series of choices. One must continually choose between differing modes of thought, lines of action, methods, ways, and means. Some individuals may believe that in their case this is not so. They may believe that they have no choice as to what shall constitute their daily occupation and environment. As, however, in the days when Moses set before the children of Israel the choice between life and death, good and evil, so today all are free to choose whether they will accept alone as real the spiritual sense of life with its countless blessings or the false material sense of life with its inevitable accompaniment of sin, sickness, and woe.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, turning to the Bible when human skill was inadequate to succor her in an hour of great need, was divinely inspired to behold the spiritual sense of life. As she pondered the healing of the man sick of the palsy, recorded in the ninth chapter of Matthew's Gospel, she was healed and arose from her sick bed. As she resolutely refused to loose her hold upon the divine inspiration gained, she was enabled to demonstrate harmony and success in abundance, and, through her long and close study of the Bible, to give the revelation of Christian Science to suffering humanity. Through the study and application of the spiritual truths contained in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," many thousands of individuals have proved that it is not necessary to submit to limiting or discordant circumstances, and that all are free to gain an understanding of the true sense of life, which leads here and now to health, harmony, and useful and profitable activity.

A counterfeit coin passes as genuine only while somebody believes true its appearance of genuineness. So men have believed themselves to be physical, ruled by the material senses, and subordinate to discordant circumstances, against which in many cases it has seemed futile to strive. Yet physicality cannot be man's genuine being, for the Bible declares that God is Spirit, that He is good, wise, loving, pure, and just, and that He made man "in his own image." Mrs. Eddy says of God (Science and Health, p. 331): "He is divine Principle, Love, the universal cause, the only creator, and there is no other self-existence. . . . He fills all space, and it is impossible to conceive of such omnipresence and individuality except as infinite Spirit or Mind."

God, the cause and creator, being Mind, Spirit, Principle, does not produce the opposite of Himself, such as matter, sin, sickness, and discord. The effect of God, the true cause, is seen only in perfect spiritual ideas, and these ideas constitute the real man. Through the reflection of Mind, and the expression of Mind's spiritual qualities he exists and has being. As these spiritual facts are discerned and persistently held to, and human consciousness is opened to receive the pure, perfect, life-giving qualities of God, individuals find themselves imbued with fearlessness regarding inharmonious conditions, together with such spiritual strength and courage as enable them to rise above affliction.

Though Christ Jesus appeared to mortals in physical form, his sense of life was spiritual. His clear perception of God as the only cause and creator, and of man's inseparability from his creator, gave him divine authority to heal the sick, restore sight to the blind, and turn sinners into paths of purity and holiness. With him life was a joyous, free, vigorous, and abounding sense of dominion. The goodness, compassion, love, purity, serenity, wisdom, fearlessness, and intelligence which characterized his words and deeds were the reflection of God, Mind, Life. Through entertaining spiritual ideas he demonstrated that knowledge of God, the Father, and of Christ, Truth, which he declared to be "life eternal."

Let those who seem to be limited by circumstances encourage themselves in the joyful assurance that limitations have no real cause, and can never touch one's true selfhood as a child of God. We are thinking every waking moment, and true thoughts can never be limited. When thought is based upon the infinite Mind, God, good, as the only cause and creator, and illumined with the deep love of good, it is expressed in goodness, intelligence, wisdom, resourcefulness, gratitude, and love. This spiritual sense of life leads to conditions of order, pleasantness, and well-being, and not only blesses those who choose to adopt it, but irresistibly draws others to seek for and choose it.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## Tom Brown Goes to Rugby

Tom had never been in London, and would have liked to have stopped at the Belle Savage, where they had been put down by the Star, just at dusk, that he might have gone roving about those endless, mysterious, gas-lit streets, which, with their glare and hum and moving crowds, excited him so that he couldn't talk even. But as soon as he found that the Peacock arrangement would get him to Rugby by twelve o'clock in the day, whereas otherwise he wouldn't be there till the evening, all other plans melted away; his one absorbing aim being to become a public schoolboy as fast as possible, and six hours sooner or later seeming to him of the most alarming importance.

Tom and his father had alighted at the Peacock, at about seven in the evening, and having heard with unfeigned joy the paternal order at the bar of steaks and oyster-sauce for supper in half-an-hour, and seen his father seated cosily by the bright fire in the coffee-room with the paper in his hand, Tom had run out to see about him, had wondered at all the vehicles passing and repassing, and had fraternised with the boots and ostler, from whom he ascertained that the Tally-ho was a tip-top goer, ten miles an hour including stoppages, and so punctual, that all the road set their clocks by her.

Then being summoned to supper, he had regaled himself in one of the bright little boxes of the Peacock coffee-room, on the beef-steak and unlimited oyster-sauce. . . . Till the Squire observing Tom's state, and remembering that it was nearly nine o'clock, and that the Tally-ho left at three sent the little fellow off to the chambermaid, with a shake of the hand (Tom having stpulated in the morning before starting, that kissing should now cease between them) and a few parting words. Tom was carried off by the chambermaid in a brown stuff, from which he was roused in a clean little attic, by that buxom person calling him a little darling, and kissing him as she left the room; which indignity he was too much surprised to resent.—THOMAS HUGHES, in "Tom Brown's School Days."

## *Mountain Spring*

There is a still perfection mirrored here
Such as men dream and, dreaming, seldom see.
The image lies untroubled, pure and clear,
Where no wind breaks the hushed serenity.
Here is the bud marred by no rusty blight:
The heat of summer lays no withering touch
Where freshening leaf on leaf lift to the sight
Shade upon shade of emerald. In such
Carved figures does the eye lose all its sense
Of time, and gazes tranced until within
The heart the hour strikes, to summon hence
One who forgot how very frail and thin
A careless breath might shake to bits the whole
Small universe, and crack it, pole to pole.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.


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# ARCHITECTURE : HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

## Mellow-Toned Barn Is Found

### An Unusual House Evolves

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

MANY are the types of houses in which people are reputed to have lived. For instance, there is the glass house and also the card house. But the former carries an inconvenient injunction against stones and card houses are chiefly heard of when they tumble. The wise builder of today seeks other materials for his home. Home! Inadvertently I have used that word, packed tight with sentiment, instead of continuing on the matter-of-fact levels of mere house construction. And my lapse has brought me quickly to the crux of the matter, which is that whatever materials and whatever form one chooses, the results, to be satisfactory, must express one's way of life.

If one has architectural and social imagination, the greatest fun lies in commencing at the very beginning. To see a field, a crag, a river bank and envision a house which will, as it were, take possession of the landscape, seizing upon its essence and translating this into the concrete rendering of an idea about oneself in relation to family and friends.

Some months ago a man of imagination was following up and down and around the vagrant roads which, flanked with trees like organ pipes, plunge on through the heart of the Berkshires. Near Wilton, Conn., he came upon an old barn. The ins and outs of the years—the sun, the storm—had beautifully silvered its timbers and the proportions of the building had that dignity which so often is an attribute of a thing humbly built to serve a purpose.

This barn stood upon a huge granite crag, which was spread out like a gigantic table, and against it great trees and little shrubs flung the patterned damask of their shadows. Below the crag, on one side, was an excellent road; in all directions the country was richly orchestrated by the contrasted greens of oak, elm, sycamore, maple and black groups of evergreens. On the farther side of the barn the woods ran downward to a soft pasture, and the pasture ran up again into woods. And away in the distance, perhaps 600 feet below, there was known to lie—because in the stripped landscape of winter it is sometimes visible—the gray-blue line of the sound.

This twentieth century Ulysses decided that here, with the barn as his basis, he wanted to build a home. Seven and a half acres proved to be available as a setting for the house he envisaged, and in making the purchase he discovered that his was only the second transfer of the property since the Indians possessed the region. After contracting with a local builder, accustomed to enthusiasts of the old and quaint, and with the help of a friend who understood feminine claims, he began his adaptations.

**The Barn as Nucleus**

It was decided to leave the barn intact and let it form the nucleus of the house. Eight stone steps up a stone embankment were built from the road level. A liberal garage was placed at right angles to the main structure and connected with it in the upper story, which was made to supply additional living quarters—two bedrooms, a bath, a kitchen, dining alcove, and closets.

To the barn were added two great stone chimneys, handsomely blocked by the varying colors and textures of the stones, gathered, of course, on the place. And at the rear was spread out a stone terrace flanked by a high stone coving, which commands the view over woods and pasture and woods again, to the elusive Sound.

But before these exterior features could be constructed, it was necessary to make a cellar. In order to get down into the ground, it was necessary to blast through the rock on which the barn sat, a matter of considerable complexity. The shattered stone was then used to form the base of the cellar walls.

In this cellar, high, clean and light, was placed an electrically operated oil-burning furnace, equipped with thermostats. A water heater is controlled by the furnace, and an electric pump makes available the water from the artesian well.

**The Studio**

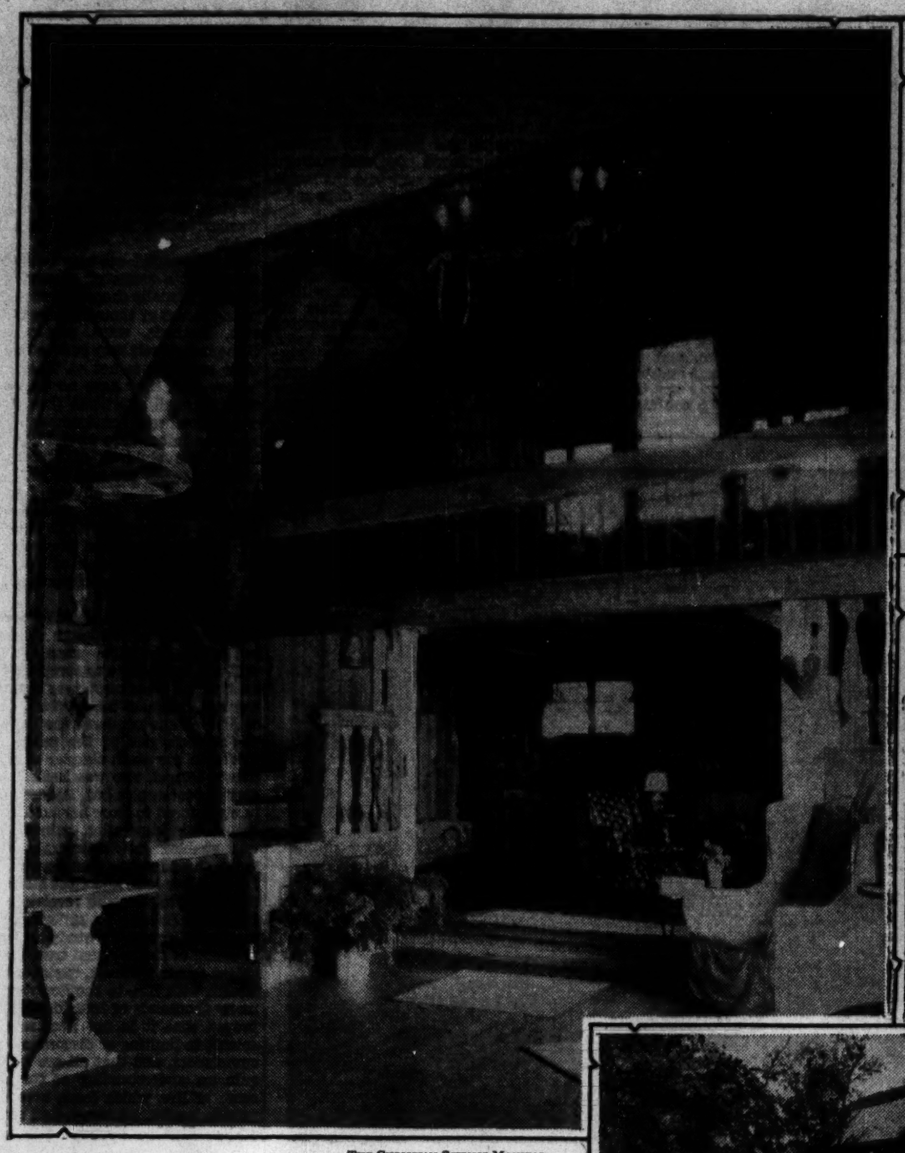
The great studio, which maintains the original height and size of the barn, is, of course, the pièce de resistance. Its lofty ceiling is vaulted with the original weather-beaten beams; and its walls have been sealed against the vagaries of rough winter weather and also against the too genial approaches of summer, by an insulating material, which gives them a rough and pleasantly broken surface in harmony with old boards and hand-forged metals, despite its modern manufacture. A huge chimney of field-stone tapers its way to the roof, broken only by the mantelshelf, which is a slab of fine old timber.

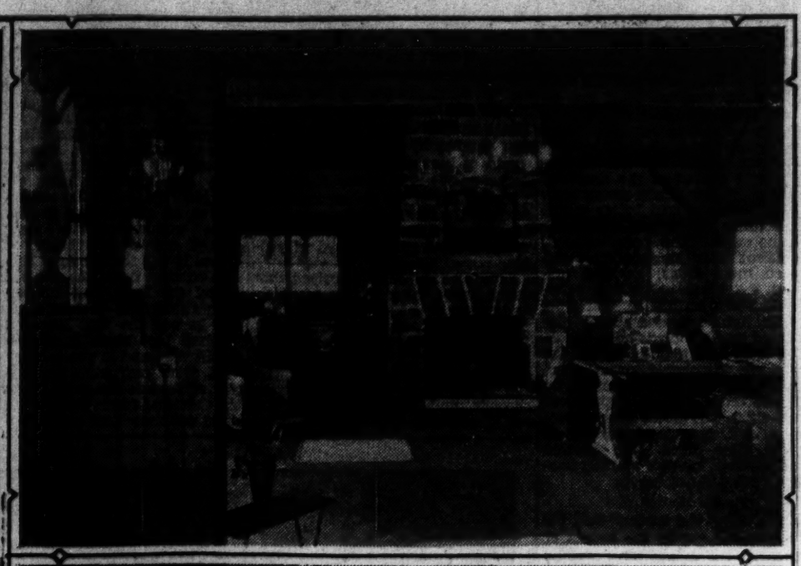
At the other end of the room a staircase mounts to a balcony, which was once the old hay loft, and is now the master bedroom. It has a generous fireplace, a well-equipped and gayly decorated bathroom, and a little porch of unbarked wood. Under this balcony a den withdraws itself into partial privacy, a privacy made genial by a hearth built in the same chimney which cheers the bedroom above, windows which survey crags, trees and road; looks into the great living room.

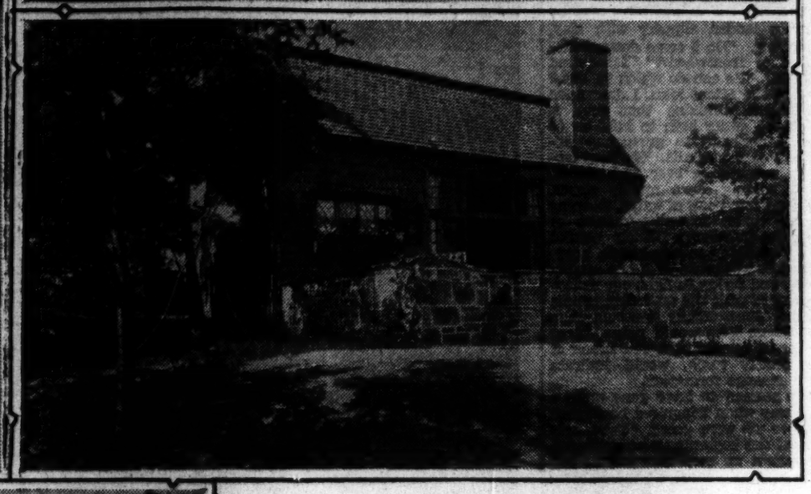
The contiguous wing has the advantage of a particular privacy, conveying almost the feeling of a guest house. The kitchen, however, is immediately accessible to the studio, and when the hospitality of the dining alcove is too restricted, a banquet can conveniently be served in the great room. The kitchen is equipped with an electric range and other conveniences. A device new to the writer is a metal drainboard formed by the top of the wash tub.

The furnishings have been cleverly managed and are extremely interesting. For instance, two cart wheels function as chandeliers and an ox yoke hangs over the balcony, surmounted by bulbs which flash the modern message. Hand-forged lanterns hang from nails and rafters; in metal candlesticks candles splutter old-wive's tales. Lamps, though electrified, suggest in form and material the sperm oil and kerosene eras. Old hinges have been used as rails in the hayloft balcony. Radiator covers are hand-hewn from the weathered timber. A Dutch door, some benches, a few chairs, tables and chests, a screen and a stand-as-you-write desk are fashioned from this gracious wood, eloquent with the gentleness of age.

In the studio fireplace hangs a pot on a crane. On the chimney breast a frigate sails over a sparkling sea, which flashes a strong blue against the silver and bronze sheen of the ancient room. Diamond-paned windows at various levels and riotous with bloom, salute the landscape or the fleeting clouds, as the case may be. Comfortable chairs and couches, an antiqued grand piano, well-chosen chintzes and linens, books in shelves which match the windows and others scattered about, all make it a cozy and satisfying habitation.







THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Views of Home of Mr. William A. Shroeder, Wilton, Conn. The House Was Built With an Old Barn as Nucleus and Its Main Feature Is the Vaulted Studio Seen at Left. What Was Once the Hayloft Has Been Made Into a Master Bedroom. Note the Ox Yoke Over the Balcony. Upper Right—Living Room With Glimpse of Panorama Window Facing the South. The Chandelier Is a Wagon Wheel. The House (Two Views Below) Is Literally Founded Upon a Rock, and Is Shaded by Trees. The Terrace Looks Off Toward Long Island Sound.

## Planning the Kitchen Workshop

IT HAS become a truism to say that the kitchen is the workshop or laboratory of the housewife. It is a fact now rather widely realized. Many old style kitchens have been remodeled of late years. Cupboards have been bought and built in, wiring for electric labor-saving devices has been done, a rearrangement of sink and stove positions, the building in of a dinette—all have helped to make this workshop more convenient a place for the housewife. Then, too, a little systematic beautification has been achieved. The efficient kitchen decidedly must be a cheery, pleasant, and attractive place in which to work.

Those who build new houses, as well as those who remodel, often find that architects are not infallible on kitchen details. Perhaps someday we shall have specialists in this line, which firms of architects will retain—perhaps the woman architect of the future may call this one of her specialties. The fact remains that we need standards, and we need cautions. We build a kitchen in our new house or remodel an old one, and find that the built-in tables are too high, the upper shelves of the cupboards can't be reached, the processes in getting a meal are slowed up by some poorly placed object. We need more experience and reading matter on planning the kitchen. The average architect needs to study the subject, and the average home builder needs to be a better judge of the plan.

The big electric companies selling labor-saving devices to the home are already studying this subject of kitchen planning. In a recent lecture delivered to architects by Mr. Frank Forshee, designing engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacuring Company, were the following paragraphs on kitchen planning:

"There is no such thing as the standard kitchen as you might find in standard bathroom designs. The bathroom can be more or less standardized because it is never called upon to give more than one bath at a time, no matter how many there may be in the family. The kitchen is much different in this respect, in that it must be laid out with some idea of the number of people it is to feed with certain allowances for entertaining and the servant problems

**The Size and Arrangement**

"For example, let us take a kitchen suitable for the service in a five to nine room house, having a family of from three to five, and an occasional dinner which might be served to eight or ten. The space allotted to such a kitchen should be about nine to ten feet wide and from eleven to twelve feet long. This space can be so laid that it is very convenient for the use of a small family, as well as being large enough to accommodate the occasional course dinner.

"This space should be arranged, if possible, that all of the doors leading from the kitchen be placed near one end of the room, leaving three walls of the kitchen unbroken, except for windows, which can be balanced up with the cupboards to be placed in the kitchen. There should be a continuous work table about 24 inches in width connecting with the range, sink and refrigerator, running around the three walls of the room. This work table will form a U-shaped arrangement with the sink in the center or at the bottom of the U, placing the range at one end and the refrigerator at the other. The refrigerator should be near the grade entrance, as many of the incoming supplies will be stored in it. The range should be placed near the door leading to the dining room, as it is here that the hot foods are served before going to the dining room. The sink should always be of the double drain board type and should have a work table space connected with it on the right and left hand sides.

**Toe Room**

"There should be cabinets under the work table for storage, and ample toe room should be provided between the bottom of the cabinet and the floor on the front side. There should be cupboard space above the work table, the bottom of which should be from 15 to 16 inches above the work table top, and the top of the cupboard should be around 7 feet to 7 feet 3 inches from the floor. Without going any further into the layout, it will be found that this type of kitchen will be convenient to any housewife or servant, either right or left handed. The important devices of the kitchen such as the range, refrigerator, and sink are so arranged that there are a number of different ways of handling the work which can be worked out by the individual to suit her particular taste.

"No matter how she goes about her work, she will find table space available everywhere she turns, which is most important. The average kitchen lacks enough table space and cupboard room.

"There has been a great deal said and written on the subject of saving steps in the kitchen. This in my experience is not nearly so important as eliminating the 'mental hazards' which have existed in a great many kitchens. By mental hazards, I mean those things which tend to break up our chain of thoughts and make us conscious that we are at work. Doors that clash with one another, or bump the person at work, when opened unexpectedly, are mental hazards which can cause no end of unnecessary friction: lack of toe room under the base cabinets; lack of table space on which to set a hot dish quickly; a kitchen sink placed against a blank wall.

"Let us put a little beauty, utility and novelty into the kitchen, also. Some years ago, I built myself a kitchen and I did not know what to do with the space found between the tops of the cupboards and the ceiling. If I continued the cupboards up to the nine-foot ceiling, no one could reach them without a step-ladder. If I just left them, they would become collectors of dust and dirt, so I tried something different. I put a flat board 14 inches wide all around the room, up seven feet from the floor. This board lay flat like a shelf and was supported by wooden brackets nailed to the sidewall.

**Ventilation and Dome Ceiling**

"From the upper side of this board, I constructed a form on a radius, which curved up and out, and met the ceiling above. When this form was lathed and plastered it formed a huge dome in the center of the room and also formed an irregular duct running around the outside of the ceiling which I used for a ventilating duct. Over one of the windows in the bottom side of this 14-inch board, I made a small trap door through which I inserted an electric exhaust fan that was connected with the outside wall. In this way, the fan was concealed from view and would exhaust the air in the duct around the ceiling. Small grills were cut into the curved section of the ceiling on all four walls, thus allowing the hot air and fumes to escape into the ducts. A small metal hood was mounted on the under side of this 14-inch board over the range and a small grill cut through into the ducts. This construction resulted in an efficient method of ventilating the kitchen without the necessity of having the fan visible.

"The cupboards were hung in their respective places on the under side of the same board. Sections of the board not occupied by cupboards, were painted to match the cupboards and cabinets, and the ceiling was painted in light ivory.

"This dome-shaped ceiling, in its light color, forms a large reflector of light furnished by the center fixture, a 100-watt light, and the curved surfaces of the ceiling have a tendency to reflect the light down on the work table in front of the operator, without casting a shadow. I have designed a number of these kitchens which have been installed in various parts of the country and invariably they have been labeled the outstanding feature of the house in which they were built."

## My Garden Hobby

**Greetings from North Africa**
Algiers, Algeria

Dear Editor:

There seems to be a rumor abroad that the Hobby column on the Garden Page of the Monitor is to be stopped. Before that shall come to pass may I send my most cordial thanks to you for having run it all this time, and to those whose contributions have given me such pleasure?

The ambition and longing of my life has been to have a garden, but as I have never been able to stay in one home longer than two years since I was "born" I have not yet been able to have that longed-for garden. Constant traveling and seeing most wonderful beauty in many places has helped to fill the need a trifle, but the Garden Page of the Monitor and the Hobby column in particular have been read with an eagerness you could not imagine! Through them I have had the joy of seeing other people happily planting things, knowing they will see them flower, enjoying all the various stages of development, of giving and sharing—I have been so grateful to you all! I have a lovely collection of cuttings gleaned from that page to help me when that wonderful day at length dawns when I shall really and truly have a garden!

My garden at present consists of some millet seed grown on cotton-wool in the lid of my soap box! This is destined for the cage of a little singing bird who has been lent me, but it is amazing the interest such fast-growing little things can give. Also—and this is almost enough to make one wonder why one should want to have a garden of one's own with walls round it—I have all the incredible glory of the beautiful Algerian scenery to motor in. There are carpets of flowers, there are marvelous trees, there are mountains snow capped in the distance, and orange groves filled with beauty and fragrance at their feet, and over all, a blue sky and sunshine, and peace and solitude in which to love it all. So, indeed, why do I need a garden—with all that and the Hobby column?

So here I send you, Mr. Editor, and all your delightful contributors, who have given a gardenless woman so many happy peeps into desirable and pleasant places, my very, very sincere thanks. (Mrs.) M. P.

And if you *could* manage to keep the Hobby Column going . . . !

Letters like yours, Mrs. M. P., not only keep the Hobby column going but also fill it brim full of love and friendship richly shared. Even though you may count yourself at present "gardenless," we know that the readers of the Hobby column would be unanimous in voting you an active member of the vast "Fellowship of Garden Makers."
—Editor.

**They Found They Could**

Dear Friends:

I had always longed and planned for a garden, but frequent moves always made this dream seemingly impossible of fulfillment. Then, at a time when it became necessary to leave a most beautiful and spacious home and to move to one of very modest status, I decided in my struggle to maintain all that is real and true and beautiful in a human home, to have a garden even if moving again in the near future should be certain.

In the search for a little house, I kept knowing that one that would really be a home awaited us, and the search was rewarded in finding a charming, individual, old-fashioned place with spacious rooms and plenty of them. But most wonderful! In the rear of the garden, straight across the back of the grounds, stood five magnificent trees of the cypress family, more than a hundred feet tall and probably that many years old. Perfect in symmetry, they stand like proud sentinels and dominate the entire surroundings. Nothing else was planted in the garden, but these lovely things were a perfect nucleus for a beginning. We just couldn't spend money and didn't have much time either. First of all, we acquired a considerable number of broken slabs of cement when the old approach to the driveway had to be torn out and a new one built. Some of these were laid under the trees, moss planted between them, garden seats placed and a perfect patio resulted. Leading to this, straight from the rear porch, we laid more slabs, making a stepping-stone path, and a similar path meandered off to the left to the hutch of Pete, the white rabbit.

Neighbors and friends began bringing roots, bulbs and slips and in a year a perennial border grew down each side of the two paths which gives color the year round. The time element was important, so only the hardiest and longest-lived annuals were used, stocks, marigolds, godetias, California poppies, white penstemons, hollyhocks, brides' lilies, iris, snapdragons, cinneraria, gaillardias, glads, coreopsis in great clumps, chrysanthemums, wallflowers, saxifrage, violas, are planted in glorious array and beautiful color gradation. Luxuriant moss, growing between the stepping stones and to the edges of the border adds infinitely to the beauty of these paths, and in the spaces between an occasional shrub has been carefully placed to add to the effect of space which was most zealously sought. At one side a rectangular rose garden is started and on the other side, for two summers, our dahlias have dazzled all who beheld.

The joy this garden has given us is immeasurable. It has taught us that limitations are mainly self-imposed, and that when effort is put forth to bring into realization the finest fruits of our thinking, the way will be opened. Now, as if to repay us for the labor and love we have expended, things are so adjusted that we can live here indefinitely, so already a rose vine is clambering over the wide rear porch, honeysuckles are growing around the breakfast room windows, other vines are planted to cover the not beautiful wooden fence at one side. A bird bath will be added this spring to make more happy the throngs of birds who call our garden their home.

At Thanksgiving time, the house was filled with stocks, sultanas, roses, petunias, coreopsis, iris, penstemons and saxifrage. (Mrs.) G. Z.


A Rainbow in your garden!

Yes—and though the famous "Dreer's Rainbow" (opposite Page 48 of Dreer's 1933 Garden Book) lasts all summer, it, too, is "born of the shower and colored by the sun".

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# PLACE OF PRESS IN DIPLOMACY IS EXPLAINED

## State Department Official Outlines Governments' News Policies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 — A penetrating analysis of the news policies of the world's chief governments, with special reference to the American State Department, was given here last night by the Undersecretary of State, Mr. William R. Castle, who has himself given more than one "big story" to the press.

The department considers, Mr. Castle said, that everything should be told that is not secret. European Foreign Offices, he said quoting from a British official, consider everything secret which does not have to be told. This analysis, he hastened to explain, has the shortcomings of all generalities.

"It is a perfectly well-known fact," he said, "that some of the great Paris newspapers are owned and controlled by the Comité des Forges. These powerful iron and steel magnates bitterly oppose disarmament and, therefore, one simply cannot find in their press uncolored accounts of such matters as disarmament discussions.

"If in Geneva there is discussion of abolishing heavy mobile guns, that fact is presented to the readers of many metropolitan dailies in Paris as merely another attempt to destroy the security of France. The arguments in favor of abolishing these guns, even official French arguments, are simply not mentioned."

On the question of the responsibility of newspapers to government, Mr. Castle quotes Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, that "There can be no question of the responsibility of the press for the maintenance of harmonious relations between nations."

Mr. Castle continues: "If all papers agreed to this principle, no Secretary of State need have any fear, but Mr. Abbot takes an extreme position to which few editors would give more than lip service, if that."

Irresponsible newspapers, lumped under the general term of "yellow journalism," furnish a different problem, said Mr. Castle. He gave an instance, during the eviction of the bonus army from Washington last summer. Returning to Washington, he asked one correspondent whom he knew and liked how he could have written what he did about the conduct of the army.

The correspondent replied: "I wrote the truth, a wonderful picture, I thought, but everything was changed when my stuff reached the publishing offices. The whole purpose of the paper was to discredit the Administration and the true facts were either ignored or distorted."

But he concluded: "The American press will retain trust for trust; the correspondents will always play honest ball with those who are willing to play honest ball with them."

## Boston Art Notes

**William Hogarth**

A visit to Holman's Print Shop on Park Street will be rewarding. There is a large collection of engravings by Hogarth. He lived in a day when satire flourished and his burin could be as incisive in its thrusts at human weaknesses as the pens of the great littérateurs.

Hogarth is best known for the "Marriage à la Mode" series which he did in oils, and which are shown here in engraving. There are, besides, depictions of everyday life, showing the habits of common folk, none too gracious, none too grand. Hogarth was merciless; he exaggerrated not clownishly but with a bitterness that has its depressing side. His power lies in his courage, and in the graphic force of his portrayals.

**Rex Brasher**

At Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place, there is an agreeable display of portraits of birds. Rex Brasher by 1928 had made 1201 portraits of North American birds, which contain altogether 3000 figures. Mr. Brasher has been indefatigable; his work is clear, for he strives for all the unmistakable characteristics which qualify each bird. He catches them poised in flight, feeding in the marshes, nesting. Ornithologically his contribution is invaluable; to the art lover it has rare charm for the delicacy and accuracy of rendering.

We are reminded of bird portrayers who have lived down the ages and have sought just these individuating characters. Some geese were painted at Madum nearly 6000 years ago and the attitude of the painter than toward his subject was not very different from that of this contemporary artist.

D. A.

## Quality Urged As Foundation For Confidence

Quality alone can supply the foundation of confidence upon which the recovery of business can be built, Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of the E. T. Slattery Company and of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said in an address on "The National Quality Movement" to members of the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, today.

"In a period when lack of confidence is the greatest obstacle to business improvement, what better remedy can we apply than to raise all merchandise, merchandising methods and advertising to standards that the consuming public can trust," Mr. O'Connell asked. He said that this is the purpose which the National Quality Movement has set out to accomplish.

"The process of recovery," he continued, "also depends upon the inspiration of right thinking and the assurance of sound, constructive purpose. The impetus that starts business going again is born of the cleaner vision gained in adversity. It points the way to new methods, new and better ways of carrying on the world's business, and with a resulting improvement in the welfare of mankind that seems providential in its certainty."

Stressing quality in advertising, Mr. O'Connell declared that a first essential is to make advertising so clean and honest that it will command belief. To the retail stores and to many others, he went on, the space in daily newspapers is by far our most effective medium of publicity. "We should be extremely jealous of its abuse by unscrupulous advertisers or of any practice that tends to lessen the confidence of the public in it," he concluded.

## Motion Pictures

"Road to Life," the first Russian talkie and prize picture of 1932, which had an extended run at the Fine Arts Theater last year while it was new in America, returns to this theater for the present week.

Because it is an illuminant story of reclamation told without cant and little sentimental emphasis, because it imparts a sense of exaltation without preachiness or lack of humor, and not because it was made in Russia, we should pronounce it the most important picture of 1932. Amkino presents; Comrade Nicolai Ekk is the director; and Comrade Jacob Stoller is the composer and arranger of the admirable score.

A complementary short reel is one of Mr. Fitzpatrick's new travelettes in Russia—this, of Moscow, hardly adequate to the engrossing subject. The Walt Disney Silly Symphony, "Flowers and Trees," a classic in color and movement, is worth more than one visit. And as usual, the News Reel pokes its inquisitive head into interesting doings of the day.

# Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Sketch, "Seeing It Through."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Budgets."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Deep River Orchestra."
10:00 Boston Caledonian Club Program.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Calloway's Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—RKO Program.
5:15 Talk; pianist.
5:30 Principato Hawaiians.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:00 "Life of Calvin Coolidge."
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenville"; sketch.
7:30 Edison Salute.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Howard and Shelton, comedians; Betty Barthell; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California Melodies: A Capella Choir; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Mario Chamlee, tenor; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

8:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitans: string trio.
8:15 CBS, "The Melodeers."
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
9:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
9:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 "Sleepy" Hall's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 Providence Symphony Orchestra, Wassili Leps, conductor; commentator.
10:30 Talk; announcements; news.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

### Tomorrow's Features

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—University Extension talk.
3:00 p. m.—NBC; "Betty and Bob."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC; Eastman School Concert.
4:30 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Local and NBC music.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

**WAAB**

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Revival Campaign program.

### BOSTON MEN ELECTED

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 24 (AP)—Mr. W. T. Jones of Boston yesterday was elected president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at the society's convention. Mr. D. S. Boyden, Boston, was chosen as treasurer.

# STRONG FORCES ARE MUSTERED FOR ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

portation and banking—after that anything seems possible.

What can be gleaned about the Cabinet picture here bears this out. A progressive Republican is being considered for the Interior post. A Democratic liberal, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, is thought to remain the most likely choice for the attorney-generalship. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, sponsor of banking reform, leads the field for the Treasury. And even though a conservative and a representative of big industry, Mr. Owen D. Young is known to be under consideration for Secretary of State.

The President-Elect's visitors today included Mr. Walker D. Hines, former head of the Federal Railroad Administration; Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier, and Mr. Richard Crane, assistant to the Secretary of State under President Wilson and later Minister to Czechoslovakia.

At the end of the week Mr. Roosevelt's leading political advisers, Mr. James A. Farley and Colonel Louis Howe, are to arrive to discuss the whole field of appointments. Later Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. is scheduled, indicating further consideration of the farm relief problem.

Authoritative sources here today confirmed the report that Mr. Henry L. Stimson was acting for President-Elect Roosevelt when he gave the Italian Government an opportunity to reopen consideration of its debts to the United States.

At the same time it was made clear that the negotiations expected to result after March 4 will in no way be connected with the conference already planned with representatives of the British Government.

The implication here was that Mr. Roosevelt will receive the different nations in the order in which they ask for reopening of the question. England will come first. Italy now has secured second place on the schedule.

## Salary Reduction For Legislators Backed by Baker

Reduction of salaries of Massachusetts legislators from $2000 to $1500 was urged today by Representative William B. Baker of Newton. Representative Baker addressed himself to the Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature and forecast the possibility that the state tax on local real estate might jump this year from $9,250,000 to $15,000,000. Representative Baker, who has served during the last six months as a member of the joint special committee on public expenditures, asserted it to be the duty of the legislators to make the suggested sacrifice for the sake of keeping the state tax as low as possible.

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday accepted two adverse committee reports, one on a petition that mayors be required to submit their budgets within 30 days after the organization of the city government, the other on a petition urging that punishment be prescribed for persons who teach or induce individuals or gangs to commit crimes.

Following a debate, the bill of Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston to prohibit the subletting of contracts for constructions; alterations or repairs on public works was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

In the House of Representatives the Joint Committee on Judiciary reported adversely on two bills seeking repeal of the 1932 act revoking automobile operator licenses of persons failing to satisfy judgments for property damage caused by motor vehicles. The committee reported leave to withdraw on the following petitions: Mayor Curley of Boston that fines and forfeitures of the district courts of Suffolk County be paid into the city treasury of Boston; Mr. Wycliffe C. Marshall for investigation of the consolidation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company with other telephone corporations.

A bill providing that the expenses of a recount of votes would be borne by the petitioner if the recount showed him to be still the loser was heard before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws yesterday. Conflicting views developed around a bill providing that certificates of insurance issued in connection with automobile registrations should be incontestable by the companies.

## Theaters

**"Mademoiselle"**

Plymouth Theater—Grace George and Alice Brady in Jacques Deval's play, "Mademoiselle," with A. E. Matthews, adapted by Grace George, staged by Clarence Derwent, setting by Livingstone Platt. Week beginning Jan. 23, 1933.

Here is an excellently made play, spoiled in the producing. Miss Grace George projects with fine restraint and understanding the unsympathetic character of Mademoiselle, the misanthropic governess who gratifies her maternal longings by maneuvering to obtain for herself the unwanted child of the daughter of the family that employs her. The tragic implications of these two rôles could easily have been heightened by a suitably comedic contrast in the other parts. Indeed, this possibility was achieved in the playing of a bit by Mr. Harold West as Mademoiselle's brother.

But instead of extending this treatment to the other rôles, the direction has permitted Miss Alice Brady to caricature the young girl's fibbertigibbet mother. Miss Brady plays this part in broadly farcical vein; and to make matters worse, her explosive and vehement delivery makes it impossible to hear many of her lines at all. Even Mr. A. E. Matthews, usually a dependable actor, allows himself to be drawn into the farcical method in his portrayal of the father. The result is that the balance and proportion of the play are destroyed, and the transition from the Brady-Matthews style to the Grace George manner becomes incredible. It's a pity, because better direction could have given us a rounded performance. L. A. S.

**"Whirlpool"**

Hollis St. Theater—Richard G. Herndon presents "Whirlpool," a new play by Eugene Bristol Rodney. Week beginning Jan. 23, 1933.

Philip Elton, embryo playwright, has waited in the anterooms of the theatrical mighty for years without finding a buyer for his manuscript. A friendly sort of chap, his persistence wins the sympathy of Tim, doorman at a Park Avenue apartment house, who introduces him to Margot Hale, stage favorite. Graciously she invites him to read his play.

A shot is heard in the adjoining apartment occupied by Mrs. Crane, close friend of Margot's and wife of an opulent banker. A rapid series of events coincides, to the young playwright's amazement, with the very play he is describing to Margot and Dr. Barry Reeves. Mrs. Crane has slain a man, not her husband. Margot conceives the idea of bringing the victim into her own apartment, pretending that they were rehearsing Philip's play and that the pistol they thought unloaded contained a bullet.

A police-proof alibi (supposedly) is elaborately built up, in which Margot shoulders the blame. All goes well until the honest-hearted Tim, thinking to help Margot, ingenuously upsets everyone's statements.

Mr. Crane arrives. Ignorant of what has really happened, he pleads with the police inspector to cover up the case. The banker's reason is that the victim is a director of banks already tottering; runs on banks would ensue, general panic would follow. The police inspector is adamant. Mrs. Crane eludes their watchfulness, rushes to a window, expiates her offense.

Here the play should end. The most casual playgoer needs no further enlightenment and could leave the theater feeling he had witnessed a more than ordinarily thrilling (in spots) melodrama. But a third act where everyone explains the obvious needs drastic surgery. Doris Dalton, as Margot Hale, and a nurse (Betty Linley) took honors in a reasonably adequate cast.

**Boston Stage Notes**

Tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock, preceding the showing of the Russian film, "Road to Life," there will be a program by the Hans Wiener Dance Group at the Fine Arts Theater.

Noel Coward's film, "Cavalcade," will be shown at the Majestic beginning Thursday evening and continuing twice daily thereafter.

Vienna is the subject of Mr. Burton Holmes's travelogue to be given at Symphony Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

## McGrath Elected City Council Head

Mr. Joseph McGrath was elected president of the Boston City Council at a meeting of the Council members yesterday. Mr. McGrath's election was made possible through the switching of the votes of three councilors who were said to have signed an agreement to elect Mr. James P. Cox.

Besides Mr. McGrath's 12 votes, necessary for election, Mr. Cox received 8, Mr. Clement Norton and Mr. Francis E. Kelley each received one. The president served his first term as council head in 1931. During his service on the council he twice served as acting Mayor.

During the session of the council, an order calling for erection of a municipal lighting plant was passed on a vote of 11 to 1.

## Music

**Monday Symphony Concert**

At Symphony Hall last evening Dr. Koussevitzky, visibly refreshed, returned from a fortnight's vacation to conduct the third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Monday evening series. He offered his audience Rimsky-Korsakoff's Suite from the opera "The Fairy Tale of Tsar Saltan," that brilliantly scored and vividly suggestive little group of musical scenes which he revived recently for Friday and Saturday subscribers; Strauss's "Tod und Verklärung," and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony.

Last night's audience heard a conductor and an orchestra in high fettle. That was evident not merely in their sparkling performance of Rimsky's gorgeous miniatures or in their fine redistillation of Strauss's brooding and mellifluous melancholy, but principally and most surprisingly in a presentation of Beethoven's Seventh that for electrifying verve surpassed any of Dr. Koussevitzky's previous encounters with this work. Often before this he has labored as harder or harder but last night as never before the music seemed to dance and sing out of the fullness of its own exuberant vitality.

Dr. Koussevitzky brought the orchestra to its feet to share in the enthusiastic applause with which the audience responded. S. S.

## RELIEF FUNDS REACH NEW HIGH IN BOSTON

Contributions to the $5,000,000 Boston Emergency Relief Campaign Fund reached $903,848 shortly before noon today, it was reported from headquarters. This represents a rise of about $99,800 since yesterday.

Encouraging reports were received during the day from all three fund-raising committees, officials said. Friendly rivalry has sprung up among the ward groups, with the result that changes in the relative positions of the wards are beginning to show daily.

**MORSE LECTURE GIVEN**

Speaking at the Old South Meeting House, under the auspices of the Mary Hemenway Foundation, Mr. Horace H. Morse of the Mount Herman School talked on the Dartmouth College case, which is said to have brought Daniel Webster into prominence as a leading expounder of constitutional law. Mr. Morse's talk was the second in a series of four open to the public. The remaining two lectures will be given on Jan. 27 and Jan. 30, at 4:30 p. m.

# BOUNDARIES LAID FOR HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA

## Each Republic Holds Virtually Same Territory It Now Possesses

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Guatemala and Honduras were told to retain virtually the same territory now in their possession in a judgment handed down yesterday by a tribunal which has been deliberating since 1930 on a dispute dating back to 1845. Neither government has yet commented on the decision.

Previous settlements were attempted in similar fashion in 1845, 1895, and 1914. But by the terms of the present tribunal the award "shall decide the boundary dispute finally and without appeal and shall be faithfully executed by the High Contracting Parties."

Guatemala had made claim to large areas east of the Motagua River, a boundary line extending south from the Atlantic coast to a range of Merendon Mountains and to certain areas east of the river and near the coast, now planted by the Cuyamel Fruit Company.

Honduras had made claim to vast areas extending north and west of the Motagua River, and embracing a territory along the Atlantic coast terminating at British Honduras. The claim included Guatemala's Atlantic seaport, Puerto Barrios.

The tribunal, appointed in 1930, by the two governments, and consisting of Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, chairman; Dr. Emilio Bello-Codesido, Chile, and Dr. Luis Castro-Urena, Costa Rica, with Señor Benjamin Cohen, Chilean Chargé d'Affaires, secretary, handed down the decision.

The tribunal establishes the definitive boundary between the two republics from the boundary of El Salvador on the south to the Atlantic Ocean on the north, the line traversing the territory in dispute.

From the boundary of El Salvador to the point near the confluence of the Managua and Motagua rivers, the tribunal deemed it to be just to the republics to establish definitive boundary, with a few exceptions, along the lines of the actual possessions of the respective parties.

From a point near the confluence of the Motagua and Managua Rivers to the Atlantic coast, that is, in the territory east and south of the Motagua River, the definitive boundary has been fixed with appropriate regard to the developments made by each of the parties in good faith since the time of independence.

Guatemala is, therefore, confirmed of its possession of the area north and west of the Motagua River—land Honduras wanted—and also of the territory lying east and south of that river to the extent that it has taken control in good faith since the independence. The land runs close to the Cuyamel properties.

Honduras is confirmed of Omoa, on the Atlantic coast, and the Cuyamel area, which it has held for about 100 years, and of its developments to the west of the Merendon Range, claimed by Guatemala.

## Ornaments Ready For Empire Group

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Decorations for the façade of the British Empire Building at Rockefeller Center, which are to tell in sculpture the story of the far-flung activities of the English Commonwealth of Nations, are ready for casting today as this building nears completion on the Fifth Avenue side of the $250,000,000 development.

The designs, which are by Mr. Carl Paul Jennewein, American sculptor, will surmount the entrance of the building, one of the four international structures to be erected at the center. Above them will be a seven-foot replica of Great Britain's coat of arms, carved from Indiana limestone and showing the lion and the unicorn in seven-foot dimensions.

The sculptures will dominate three doorways of polished bronze and glass at the building's Fifth Avenue entrance, typifying in nine bronze figures about 3½ feet high the basic economic activities of the Empire—the merchant marine, fishing, coal and salt and products of the soil.

## NORMANO IDENTIFIED AS GERMAN FUGITIVE

Dr. Joao F. Normano, lecturer at Harvard University, yesterday was identified by Dr. Fritz Driesen of Germany as the man wanted in Germany for alleged swindling of banks in Berlin by which, it was said, he and two associates realized about 3,000,000 reichsmarks ($750,000). Dr. Driesen, who called at the office of the United States Marshal in the Federal Building, quickly recognized Dr. Normano as the man for whom he had served as secretary in Germany, it was reported.

He later identified Mrs. Normano as the wife of his former employer, it was said, but failed to recognize Mr. Oscar Isselin of Cambridge, who was arrested recently as an accomplice of the lecturer.

## REALTY EXPERT ACTS TO HALT RENT CUTS

A national organization to prevent, on behalf of real estate men, the present "epidemic of bankruptcies" and demands for wholesale rent reductions is imperative, according to Mr. Frank S. Slosson of Chicago.

Speaking yesterday before the Building Owners' and Managers' Association of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at the Chamber of Commerce, he said this protective action should be taken against concerns that are not truly insolvent. A national committee has been formed in Chicago, he said, to combat these bankruptcies. There should be, he contended, local boards to stop requests for unjust reductions of rents and voluntary bankruptcies.

## RHODES MEN TO FETE OXFORD SECRETARY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP)—Former Rhodes scholars in the Philadelphia area are preparing a round of entertainment for Sir Francis Wylie, Oxford secretary to the Rhodes trustees for 28 years, and Lady Wylie. Sir Francis, who was secretary from the beginning of the scholarships down to his retirement in 1931, is due in New York today.

The Rhodes trustees have commissioned him to take two years traveling around the world, and visit Rhodes scholars in their homes everywhere. This commission will take him from coast to coast in the United States and will occupy his time until July.

**TAX MAP HUNG IN HOUSE**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—A map depicting the economic and tax situation of the United States has been prepared by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and has been hung in the gallery of the House of Representatives at Washington.


# HOTELS

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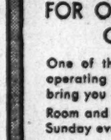

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# MARKET DRIFTS IN UNCERTAIN PRICE CHANNEL

## Changes for Most Part Are Unimportant—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The stock market drifted uncertainly today, while silver boomed in the metal exchange, and sterling took the spotlight away from the franc in foreign exchange dealings.

The speculative move in silver was coincident with the opening of debate on measure to aid the metal in the Senate. Banking quarters, however, have been suspicious of remonetization schemes, and the stock market finally eased off in quiet trading.

The market was irregular in the late trading, with a few specialties displaying a firm undertone.

Losses of major fractions were recorded by Consolidated Gas, North American, Standard of California and Union Pacific, while National Biscuit lost nearly 2.

American Can, Case, General Foods, United States Steel and most of the rails were down slightly. American Telephone was steady.

Norfolk & Western was strong, up more than 2. Harvester was fractionally higher.

Transfers approximated 500,000 shares.

Coppers were steady to firm.

### British Attitude

Strength of sterling was coupled with the acceptance by the British Government of the Hoover-Roosevelt invitation to send a delegation to discuss debts and other economic problems. Some international banking quarters feel that a debt settlement will be coupled with eventual stabilization of the pound, thus removing a disturbing factor from the world markets. Prominent banking quarters in Wall Street express the opinion that England will return to gold as soon as it is feasible, and are inclined to discount talk of continuing with a "managed" currency. An announcement that the Bank of England had purchased about $19,000,000 in gold was received with considerable interest.

Presssure against the dollar in the foreign exchange markets lightened as the day wore on, and the French franc developed pronounced weakness, getting back to the neighborhood at which it would be profitable to ship gold from Paris to New York.

Brokerage sentiment remained mixed, but reduction of interest rates by banks was pointed to in some quarters as likely to force more funds into better grade securities, particularly bonds and preferred stocks.

The recently weak dairy issues were steadier today. Selling in National Biscuit was linked with dividend uncertainties. Coppers were helped by strength of silver, since several of the copper producers also produce varying amounts of the white metal.

Oils were evidently sold because of the unsettled price structure.

### Bond Traders Cautious

The bond market was somewhat uncertain today, although prices generally mulled about in an extremely narrow range with recessions in the majority.

The weakness of the American dollar in relation to the British pound sterling was being watched closely by investors and traders with the thought that further buoyancy of the pound might indicate that English holders of securities here, listening to talk of currency inflation, might either dispose of their holdings or, as a matter of caution, "hedge" on exchange. Investment houses doing considerable European business, however, report that, thus far, there has been no unusual selling from abroad.

Neither the domestic nor foreign economic scenes showed any notable changes. The Treasury's new $250,000,000 2½ per cent five-year note offering for Feb. 1 was, as usual with these issues, heavily oversubscribed. The condition statement of Federal Reserve member banks again disclosed further contraction of loans and investments of institutions outside of New York. The rise in money in circulation was said to reflect some minor banking difficulties in various parts of the country.

United States Government long-term bonds were in demand at gains ranging from 1-32 to 8-32 of a point, with the principal activity being in Treasury 3s, 3⅛s and 4¼s. Liberty 3½s eased fractionally.

Moving picture company loans slipped a little following application for a receivership for Radio-Keith-Orpheum. Warner Bros. 6s dropped to 18, a new low for recent months. Paramount Publix 5½s; Pathé Exchange 7s and Loew's 6s were a trifle heavy.

Goodrich and Goodyear issues were steady, but United States Rubber 5s lost more than a point. Loans of Armour & Co., American & Foreign Power, Utilities Power & Light and Western Union declined. The rails were moderately easier.

In the foreign group the Germans exhibited rallying tendencies, as did obligations of Austria, Italy and Brazil.

## BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE REPORT

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company net was $2,638,511 in 1932, against $3,750,007 in 1931. After $1,900,000 in dividends and transfer of $700,000 to reserves, $38,511 was added to surplus, bringing it to $12,490,721. Dividends in 1931 were $2,500,000 and transfer to reserve $600,000, leaving $650,007 added to surplus.

Earnings are after deduction of $1,066,000 to cover losses on sale of foreclosed real estate, chargeoffs for depreciation and net expenses on real estate owned. In view of increased amount of unpaid interest there was not taken into earnings $650,000 of accrued premiums; otherwise net would have been that much larger.

### CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS GAIN

LONDON, Jan. 24—Stocks of rubber here on Jan. 31 totaled 37,615 tons an increase of 294 tons over the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool totaled 53,183 tons, an increase of 233 tons.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Jan. 24 | Jan. 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | 3⅝ | .. | Adams Express | 400 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 72 | 32 | .5 | Adams Exp pf | 20 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | .. | |
| 14 | 5 | .. | Addressograph | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. | |
| 16½ | 4¼ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 63½ | 30½ | 2 | Air Reduction | 400 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47 | |
| 16¾ | 7¼ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 400 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅝ | |
| 3½ | ⅞ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 1300 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | |
| 8¼ | 1¾ | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 100 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| 11 | 5¼ | .. | Alleghany Steel | 100 | 6⅝ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 88¾ | 42¼ | .6[illegible] | Allied Chem | 4100 | 89¾ | 85¾ | 85½ | 85¾ | |
| 119½ | 96½ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 100 | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ | |
| 15¾ | 4 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 400 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 23¾ | 12 | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 73¾ | 39¾ | 4 | Am Can | 8100 | 62¾ | 60¾ | 61¼ | 61¾ | |
| 17 | 8½ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 100 | 7 | 7 | .. | 6½ | |
| 50 | 15½ | .. | Am Car & F pf | 100 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 38¾ | 20 | 2½ | Am Stores | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34½ | |
| 39¼ | 13 | 2 | Am Suar Ref | 400 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | 24½ | |
| 137⅝ | 70¼ | 8 | Am Tel & Tel | 6100 | 105⅝ | 103⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅝ | |
| 34½ | 11 | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 800 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| 31 | 11 | 2 | Am WW&E ct | 400 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13½ | 14 | |
| 10 | 1⅜ | .. | Am Woolen | 400 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¾ | 4¼ | |
| 39¾ | 15½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 1100 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 24 | |
| 19⅝ | 3 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 3100 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 17⅞ | 5¼ | .60 | Anchor Cap | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9¾ | |
| 75 | 46 | 6½ | Anchor Cap pf | 10 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | .. | |
| 101 | 34 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 48½ | 48½ | 46½ | .. | |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | .. | Armour Ill A | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 3 | ⅞ | .. | Armour Ill B | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. | |
| 9¼ | 1½ | .. | Am Metal | 400 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. | |
| 22 | 6½ | .. | Am Metal 6% | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | .. | |
| 17¼ | 3 | .. | Am Power & Lt | 1400 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 58 | 15¼ | 3 | Am P&L 6% pf | 200 | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | 22 | |
| 43¾ | 10 | 2½ | Am P&L 7% pf | 700 | 18½ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 18¼ | |
| 13¼ | 3⅛ | .. | Am Radiator | 1100 | 10¾ | 6½ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | |
| 27⅝ | 9¼ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 1100 | 14⅜ | 13⅝ | 14 | 14⅜ | |
| 6½ | ¼ | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 6½ | |
| 37¾ | 18 | 3[illegible] | Am Chicle | 200 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | |
| 8¾ | 2 | .. | Am Colortype | 100 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | |
| 15 | 2 | .. | Am & For Pow | 100 | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6¾ | 6½ | |
| 38⅜ | 5 | .. | Am & For Pow$ | 400 | 11¼ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | 11 | |
| 6⅞ | 1 | .. | Am Hide & L | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | |
| 21⅞ | 4 | .. | Am Ice | 100 | 13¼ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 11 | 3½ | .. | Am International | 1100 | 7¼ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | 7 | |
| 15¼ | 3⅞ | .. | Am Locomotive | 400 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | .. | |
| 49 | 17⅜ | .. | Am Loco pf | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. | |
| 3⅜ | 1 | .. | Arnold Constable | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | |
| 11 | 3 | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 100 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 35 | 13⅜ | .. | Asso Dry G 2pf | 400 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | .. | |
| 94 | 17⅞ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 4400 | 42½ | 41⅞ | 41⅝ | 42¼ | |
| 86 | 36 | .5 | Atchison pf | 400 | 65 | 64 | 64 | .. | |
| 44 | 9¾ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 400 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20¼ | |
| 21⅞ | 8¾ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1100 | 18⅞ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 151¾ | 28¾ | 4[illegible] | Auburn Auto | 3400 | 47 | 46½ | 47 | 47½ | |
| 8⅞ | 1½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 2100 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | |
| | | | —B— | | | | | | |
| 12 | 2 | .. | Baldwin Loco | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | .. | |
| 35 | 8 | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 20 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¼ | |
| 21⅝ | 3¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 100 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 99 | 62 | 6½ | Bamberger pf | 20 | 73 | 73 | 73 | .. | |
| 7 | 3⅜ | .. | Barnsdall A | 400 | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 43½ | 10½ | .. | Beatrice Cream | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 95 | 62¼ | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 100 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 60 | |
| 8¾ | 2⅝ | .. | Belding Hem | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 13¾ | 4½ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 1100 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 29¾ | 7¼ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 900 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | 15 | |
| 24¼ | 10⅜ | 1 | Bohn Alum & Br | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 42¼ | 24¼ | 2[illegible] | Borden | 3400 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22¼ | 22⅝ | |
| 14¾ | 3⅞ | .. | Borg Warner | 700 | 8¾ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8½ | |
| 11¼ | 3¾ | .. | Briggs Mfg | 400 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 80½ | 11¾ | .. | Brooklyn Fan T | 1100 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | 27⅞ | |
| 78⅛ | 31½ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 100 | 76 | 76 | 76 | .. | |
| 38 | 23¼ | 6 | Brooklyn Q pf | 100 | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. | |
| 89½ | 46 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | .. | |
| 10¼ | 2½ | .. | Buegus E or pf | 400 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | |
| 6 | 1 | .. | Burns Bros pf | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 21⅜ | 3½ | .. | Bush Terminal | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 3½ | |
| 65 | 7 | .. | Bush Term deb | 90 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | 8 | |
| 24½ | 1 | .. | Byers | 700 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ | |
| | | | —C— | | | | | | |
| 1½ | ⅛ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¼ | |
| 7⅛ | 1½ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 400 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 20¾ | 11¼ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 5800 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12⅝ | |
| 22¾ | 10½ | 1 | Cannon Mills | 100 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 60 | 9⅜ | 4 | Caro Clinch & O | 20 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| 65¾ | 16¾ | .. | Case Thresh | 13000 | 46¾ | 45⅜ | 46 | 48⅜ | |
| 75 | 30 | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 80 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| 15 | 4⅝ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 100 | 11½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ | |
| 12⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Celanese Corp | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8½ | |
| 20½ | 7⅜ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 1000 | 17 | 16½ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| 15½ | 3½ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 3900 | 8⅜ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | |
| 20¾ | 4⅜ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 500 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | |
| 31½ | 5¼ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 8300 | 28¼ | 27⅝ | 28 | 28¼ | |
| 5¾ | 1¼ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 200 | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅞ | .. | |
| 15½ | 2½ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 200 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. | |
| 2¾ | 2 | .. | Chi Mil St P&O pf | 10 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¾ | |
| 4½ | ¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | |
| 14½ | 2 | .. | Chi & N'western | 600 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 6¾ | ¼ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | |
| 16⅜ | 1½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ | .. | |
| 14 | 6 | 1 | Chi Yellow Cab | 70 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 8 | 1½ | .. | Childs Company | 200 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. | |
| 21¾ | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 6000 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13¾ | 14 | |
| 28½ | 11 | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 300 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12½ | |
| 68 | 43¾ | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 510 | 51 | 50 | 50¼ | 52 | |
| 31½ | 10¼ | 1 | Colgate-Palm-P | 900 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | 12¼ | |
| 21 | 4¼ | 1 | Columbia Gas | 3400 | 16½ | 15⅝ | 16¾ | 16½ | |
| 14⅞ | 6¼ | .. | Columbia Pict | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 41⅜ | 13½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 100 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | 32¼ | |
| 11 | 3⅞ | .. | Comm Credit | 20 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¼ | |
| 28 | 11¾ | 3 | Comm Cred A | 200 | 24 | 23¾ | 24 | 24 | |
| 101 | 88 | 6½ | Comm I Tr 6½% | 90 | 105½ | 105½ | 106½ | .. | |
| 27⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 500 | 21½ | 20¾ | 21 | 21 | |
| 82 | 55½ | 6 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 500 | 88¼ | 87½ | 88 | 86½ | |
| 13¾ | 3½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 4400 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11¼ | |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | .. | Comwlth & So | 5000 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 68½ | 27⅜ | 6 | Comwlth & Sou pf | 500 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 48 | |
| 12¼ | 6½ | .60 | Congoleum Nairn | 300 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8¼ | |
| 5⅜ | 1 | .. | Consol Film Ind | 1800 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 68¾ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 6300 | 59¼ | 58 | 58½ | 59 | |
| 11¾ | 2¾ | .. | Consol Film 1pf | 7600 | 11¾ | 11 | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | |
| 11 | 3 | .. | Consol Gas pf | 1000 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| 10⅞ | 7 | ½ | Consol Laundries | 200 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ | |
| 9 | 4 | .. | Consol Oil | 2300 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 8 | 2⅞ | .. | Cont Baking A | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 47¾ | 24⅞ | 4 | Cont Baking pf | 500 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | .. | |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Cont Baking B | 200 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 41 | 17⅝ | 2 | Cont Can | 4000 | 41¾ | 41¼ | 41⅜ | 41⅝ | |
| 25¼ | 6¾ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 600 | 16 | 15½ | 15¾ | 16 | |
| 3¾ | ⅝ | .. | Cont Motors | 200 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 9⅝ | 3⅜ | .. | Cont Oil | 700 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 55⅜ | 24¾ | 3 | Corn Products | 1800 | 55 | 54¼ | 55 | 54¾ | |
| 7⅜ | 1½ | .. | Coty | 300 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 76½ | 13½ | 2[illegible] | Cream of Wheat | 200 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | 28 | |
| 23⅞ | 7⅞ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅝ | |
| 48⅞ | 14 | .. | Crucible Steel pf | 80 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | .. | |
| 35½ | 20 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 200 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. | |
| 86 | 31¾ | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 500 | 43 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 8500 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | 2 | |
| 4¾ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 300 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | |
| | | | —D— | | | | | | |
| 7¾ | 2¼ | .60 | Davega St | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 15¼ | 6¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 200 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | .. | |
| 45⅞ | 8½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 2800 | 24⅞ | 23⅞ | 24⅜ | 24½ | |
| 122 | 54 | 6 | Detroit Edison | 300 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | .. | |
| 18½ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | |
| 12⅞ | 7½ | 1.30 | Dome Mines | 4900 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | |
| 18⅜ | 5 | .75 | Douglas A | 400 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12½ | |
| 59¾ | 22 | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 5200 | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39½ | 39¾ | |
| 101⅝ | 81 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 20 | 101⅞ | 101 | 101⅞ | 101 | |
| | | | —E— | | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 35¼ | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 2300 | 59 | 57½ | 58¾ | 58¾ | |
| 9⅞ | 3 | .. | Eaton Axle & Sp | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 32¾ | 8½ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 800 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18¾ | 18⅛ | |
| 4 | ⅞ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 500 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 16 | 2¾ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 2800 | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| 67 | 10¾ | 2.34 | Elec Pow & L pf | 200 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | .. | |
| 44 | 43½ | 3½ | Elec Pw&L 6½ pd | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. | |
| 33¼ | 12⅝ | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 500 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | .. | |
| 25 | 4 | .. | Engineers Pub S | 200 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | |
| 51 | 16 | .5 | Engineers P S 5pf | 200 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | .. | |
| 11⅜ | 2 | .. | Erie RR | 200 | 5⅜ | 5 | 5 | 5½ | |
| 7¼ | 2 | 2e | Eureka Vacuum | 300 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. | |
| | | | —F— | | | | | | |
| 54 | 30 | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 100 | 42 | 42 | 42 | .. | |
| 10⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Fed Water Serv | 300 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 37⅜ | 6 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 1000 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 18⅞ | 10½ | 1 | Firestone T & R | 100 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | .. | |
| 68 | 45 | 6 | Firestn T&R pf A | 100 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | .. | |
| 54¾ | 35 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 500 | 52¾ | 52½ | 53¼ | 52 | |
| 22⅝ | 10¼ | 1.10 | Fourth Nat Inv | 100 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 5⅞ | 1 | .. | Fox Film A | 500 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 72½ | 15 | 7 | Franklin Sim pf | 150 | 15 | 12 | 12 | .. | |
| 28⅝ | 10 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 400 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | 23⅞ | |
| | | | —G— | | | | | | |
| 17½ | 5¼ | .. | Gamewell | 40 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 5½ | ½ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 100 | 3 | 3 | .. | 3½ | |
| 35¾ | 9½ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 1400 | 18½ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17¾ | |
| 15½ | 4¾ | .. | Gen Asphalt | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6¾ | |
| 19⅜ | 10½ | 2 | Gen Baking | 200 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 5 | ½ | .. | Gen Bronze | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. | |
| 11½ | 1½ | .. | Gen Cable A | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. | |
| 26½ | 9½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 3800 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 14¾ | |
| 11⅞ | 10⅝ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 300 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | .. | |
| 40½ | 19⅝ | 2 | Gen Foods | 1600 | 24¾ | 23½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | |
| 24⅜ | 3 | 6c | Gen G & E cv pf | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. | |
| 48½ | 28 | 3 | Gen Mills | 500 | 40½ | 40 | 40 | 40¼ | |
| 24⅝ | 7⅝ | 1 | Gen Motors | 5400 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 14 | |
| 89½ | 56¼ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | |
| 9 | 4 | .. | Gen Out Ad A | 200 | 5½ | 1½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 7½ | 1 | .. | Gen Pub Service | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | |
| 28⅜ | 6½ | 2 | Gen Ry Signal | 400 | 17½ | 17 | 17⅛ | 16½ | |
| 24¼ | 10⅜ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 3200 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | 18 | |
| 72½ | 45 | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 200 | 72½ | 72¾ | 72⅞ | 73 | |
| 10⅜ | 3½ | .. | Glidden | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | .. | |
| 20⅜ | 6¼ | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 600 | 14½ | 14 | 14¼ | 14½ | |
| 12⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Goodrich | 200 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 33¼ | 7 | .. | Goodrich pf | 200 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | .. | |
| 29¾ | 5½ | .. | Goodyear | 2400 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| 4⅝ | 1 | .. | Graham Paige | 200 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ | |
| 11⅝ | 2⅜ | .. | Granby | 400 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¾ | |
| 30¼ | 14½ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 200 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 25 | 5½ | .. | Great Nor pf | 400 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 13¼ | 5 | .. | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | .. | |
| 2¾ | ½ | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 21½ | 2½ | .. | Gulf States Steel | 400 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10 | |
| | | | —H— | | | | | | |
| 38 | 19 | 1¾ | Hack W pf A | 10 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | .. | |
| 11½ | 3½ | .. | Hall Printing | | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | |
| 18 | 7 | .. | Harbison Walker | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 3½ | 1 | .. | Hayes Body | 400 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 95 | 70½ | 7 | Hercules Powd pf | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 89 | |
| 85 | 43½ | 5 | Hershey Choc | 400 | 53 | 52¼ | 52½ | 53 | |
| 83 | 57 | 5 | Hershey Choc pf | 300 | 79½ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79½ | |
| 163 | 110 | 9 | Homestake Min | 800 | 158 | 155 | 155 | 155 | |
| 4½ | 1 | .. | Houdaille Her B | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2½ | |
| 28¼ | 8¾ | .. | Houston Oil | 500 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | .. | |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | .. | Houston Oil new | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | |
| 16½ | 4⅞ | .40 | Howe Sound | 300 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | 7¼ | |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | .. | Hudson Motor | 500 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| | | | —I— | | | | | | |
| 24½ | 4¾ | .. | Ill Central | 500 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | 13¼ | |
| 45 | 15½ | 4 | Ill Central LL | 10 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | .. | |
| 40 | 7¼ | 2 | Indus Rayon | 400 | 29½ | 29 | 29 | 29⅝ | |
| 44⅞ | 14¾ | 3 | Ingersoll-Rand | 1100 | 35 | 23¾ | 24¼ | 25½ | |
| 2¾ | ⅜ | .. | Inspiration Cop | 100 | 2¼ | 2⅜ | 2½ | .. | |
| 16 | 3¾ | .15 | Insurshares Del | 200 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | |
| 14⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 100 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅞ | |
| 117 | 52½ | 6 | Int Business M | 1400 | 93½ | 91 | 91½ | 92¾ | |
| 5½ | 1¼ | .20 | Int Carriers | 500 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¼ | |
| 1⅞ | ½ | .. | Int Combustion | 200 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. | |
| 15½ | 2¼ | .. | Int Combus pf ct | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. | |
| 34½ | 10⅜ | 1.20 | Int Harvester | 3400 | 22½ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21¾ | |
| 108 | 68¾ | 7 | Int Harvester pf | 100 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 81¾ | |
| 11⅛ | 2½ | .. | Int Hydroelec | 2100 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½ | |
| 2 | 1½ | .. | Int Nickel | 2600 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8½ | |
| 23½ | 9¾ | 1¼ | Int Salt | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 44⅜ | 20¼ | 2 | Int Shoe | 300 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 26 | 7½ | .. | Int Silver | 300 | 14½ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14¾ | |
| 65 | 26 | 4 | Int Silver pf | 40 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 38 | |
| 15¾ | 2⅝ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 1200 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | |
| | | | —J— | | | | | | |
| 35 | 15½ | 3 | Jewel Tea | 200 | 26¾ | 2[illegible] | 26¾ | 26½ | |
| 33⅜ | 10 | .. | Johns Manville | 900 | 20½ | 20 | 20¼ | 20½ | |
| 84 | 30 | 3 | Jones & L'lin pf | 120 | 46 | 46 | 46 | .. | |
| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Jan. 24 | Jan. 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18¼ | 2¼ | .. | Kan C South | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 14⅜ | 4⅜ | .. | Kayser (J) & Co | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 3⅞ | ⅛ | .. | Kelly-Springfield | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 4¼ | ⅛ | .. | Kelsey Hayes W | 1000 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 10⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 200 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 5 | |
| 10¼ | 4⅞ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 4100 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 19 | 6⅜ | 1 | Kresge | 800 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ | |
| 110 | 88 | 7 | Kresge pf | 30 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 33½ | 10 | .. | Kresge D S pf | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. | |
| 37 | 18 | 1 | Kress Co | 100 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 9¼ | ⅜ | .. | Kreuger & Toll | 7000 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. | |
| 18⅞ | 10 | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 200 | 17⅞ | 17¼ | 17⅞ | 17¼ | |
| | | | —L— | | | | | | |
| 73 | 73 | 5 | Laclede Gas StL | 100 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | .. | |
| 75 | 40 | 3½ | Lehigh P Cem pf | 40 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 51⅞ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 100 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44⅞ | |
| 37⅝ | 13¼ | 2 | Lowe's Inc | 2100 | 17⅛ | 16½ | 16½ | 17⅛ | |
| 80 | 39 | 6½ | Loews pf | 400 | 53½ | 52½ | 53½ | 53 | |
| 5 | 1⅞ | .. | Loft Inc | 200 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | .. | |
| 23⅜ | 8½ | 1¾ | Louisville G&E 3 | 100 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 38¼ | 7⅞ | .. | Louisville & N | 350 | 24⅝ | 23¼ | 24⅝ | 24 | |
| | | | —M— | | | | | | |
| 21 | 10 | 2 | McCall Corp | 300 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17⅛ | |
| 15 | 6½ | .. | McCrory Stores | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 34½ | 13 | 1¼ | McIntyre Porcu | 700 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | |
| 62¼ | 28 | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 3000 | 51⅞ | 49⅞ | 50¼ | 50¼ | |
| 38 | 7 | .. | McLellan Sto pf | 30 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. | |
| 38¾ | 14 | 1 | Mack Trucks | 400 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | |
| 60½ | 17 | 2 | Macy (RH) & Co | 400 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 13⅜ | 4½ | .50 | Magma Copper | 300 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | .. | |
| 20¾ | 4 | .. | Man El

# COTTON CLOTH GOODS MOVING MORE RAPIDLY

## Lowering of Prices an Incentive for Buyers to Place Orders

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 24—There was a better movement of cotton textile goods last week than any other week this year, but it was at the expense of lower prices. Owing to the excellent statistical position of a great variety of constructions, the mills have been generally holding firm on their prices, believing that buyers would finally come to their terms.

Buyers, however, continued to hold back substantial orders, and merely placed small orders for spot delivery to meet their most pressing needs. Finally, some of the mills yielded in their prices, and some substantial business was placed on confidential terms. Last week some of these deals were confirmed, and one mill after another yielded and accepted orders at lower prices.

By the week-end it was found that these orders had been quite numerous, and aggregated a good volume for the week. One encouraging feature is the fact that nearly all sections of the market participated in the accelerated business.

Narrow sheetings were active in the early part of the week, as were drills, twills, sateens, and osnaburgs. All, however, moved at lower prices than ruled during the previous week. It appears that the present price level was the last stimulant needed to start the expected buying movement.

Print cloths held up fairly well, except for the so-called confidential orders, which were said to amount to more than 1,000,000 yards on some numbers. There were a number of orders running from 1000 to 3000 pieces each booked at the week-end

### Fancy Goods Improve

An improvement in the volume of orders also occurred in the fine and fancy goods division as a number of converters came in with their belated orders for goods needed to cover contracts for finished goods they have already on their books. In the case of fine combed yarn goods prices were lowered slightly to induce the business, but goods containing rayon were sold at firm prices owing to the difficulty of getting rayon yarns.

A number of merchants have expressed themselves as encouraged by the volume of business done thus far this year. Indications are that January business will exceed that of December as well as January last year.

In the print cloth division the 39-inch 4.00-yard 80 squares and the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s were the leading numbers and each sold in large volume at 4½c for the former and 3⅛c for the later. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s brought 3½c and the 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s 2⅝c.

Carded broadcloths were fairly active with lower prices. The 100x60s moved at 4½c, although some makes were still held at 4⅝c. The 36½-inch 80x60s brought 3½c, and the 90x60s was fairly active at 4¼c. Narrow sheetings were active earlier in the week but dull later.

The bag trade has not yet come in for their requirements. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.85-yard was one of the leading numbers and sold at 4⅜c for small lots and 4¼c in volume.

### Drills Fairly Active

Drills were fairly active, the 37-inch 2.35-yard selling at 5¼c and the 3.25-yard at 4⅝-½c. Filling sateens moved well at 7c for the 43-inch 64x104s 3.85-yard.

Three-leaf twills which have recently been subjected to the pressure of almost constant underbidding finally yielded. The 39-inch 4.00-yard 68x76s, which had been the main target, was finally bought for 4⅜c, with most makers still demanding 4½c. Osnaburgs were generally firm, except the 7-ounce goods, which sold at 4⅜c in the 30-inch width and 5c in the 36-inch width.

In the fine and fancy goods division the volume of business on fine combed cotton yarn goods, such as lawns, voiles, organdies, and the like, has been less than normal for this period and price recessions have only been avoided by the mills curtailing their production and switching looms to fancy gobds.

In the lawn division there were sales of good volume of 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s at 6c. Dimities moved freely at 7c for the 114x64s, with most of the business done on other than staple numbers. Carded lawns sold at 5½c for the 40-inch 6.00-yard 72x68s. Ordinary hard twist voiles moved at 4c for the 40-inch 60x52s and 4¼c for the 60x56s.

Rayons are in a good position, but buyers of taffetas and twills are as yet unwilling to pay current prices for more than minor quantities, while seeking larger quantities at concessions.

Rough crepes were moved in a fair way at 27½c for the 8x8s 112x48s. Sand crepes were bought for quick shipment at 44c, while future deliveries sold at 40c to 42c, according to mill and delivery date.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. gross | $9,718,486 | $12,814,725 |
| Net oper inc | 107,254 | 348,123 |
| 12 mos gross | 142,897,140 | 198,642,175 |
| Net oper inc | 5,606,157 | 21,964,454 |

### BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Nov def aft txs & chgs | $864,'98 | $112,997 |
| 11 mos deficit | 5,696,'08 | *3,480,231 |

*Surplus.

### PERE MARQUETTE

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. gross | $1,910,091 | $2,023,022 |
| Net op inc | 180,999 | 85,491 |
| Def af chgs | 186,837 | 137,604 |
| 12 mos gross | 21,461,277 | 27,344,681 |
| Net op inc | 328,472 | 1,284,568 |
| Def af chgs | 3,046,668 | 1,864,355 |

### LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—There were 8352 bales of wool offered at the auction today, of which 7300 were sold. The excellent selection met with strong competition and the bulk of the offerings sold at firmer rates. Medium greasy crossbreds are now being quoted at 5 per cent above opening prices of the present series.

### LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73¼. De Beers 8 and Rand Mines 4½. Money was 1½ and discount rates—Short bills ⅝ to 13-16 and three month bills 13-16 to ¾ per cent.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s '58 | 63 | 63 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 39¼ | 39 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 39 | 38½ |
| Alleghany Valley 4s '42 | 96⅞ | 96¾ |
| Alleghany Valley 4s '43 | 96⅞ | 96¾ |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 76¼ | 76½ |
| Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 39 | 38½ |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 34 | 33¾ |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 72¾ | 72½ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 106¾ | 105⅞ |
| Amer T & T 4½s '39 cv | 106¼ | 106⅛ |
| Amer T & T col 5s '46 | 106¼ | 106⅛ |
| Amer T & T deb 5s '60 | 106 | 105⅞ |
| Amer T & T 5s '65 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Amer T & T deb 5½s '43 | 108 | 107½ |
| Amer W W & Elec 5s '34 | 95⅝ | 95⅜ |
| Amer W W & Elec deb 6s '75 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Amer Writing Paper 6s '47 | 34 | 34 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 79 | 79 |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 73½ | 73⅛ |
| Armstrong Cork 5s '40 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Associated Oil 6s '35 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Atch T & S F gen 4s '95 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Atch T & S F 4½s '48 | 92 | 91¾ |
| Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48 | 18 | 18 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 75 | 73¾ |
| Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64 | 53¼ | 52¾ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 49½ | 49¼ |
| Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59 | 50 | 50 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 82 | 81½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59 | 58 | 56 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 68⅜ | 68⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta | 62½ | 62 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 28 | 28 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 38 | 37⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 84¾ | 84½ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 36 | 36 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 43¼ | 41¼ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 107½ | 107½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 110 | 110 |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 86 | 86 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 71 | 71 |
| Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 | 5½ | 5½ |
| Bklyn City 1st 5s '41 | 72 | 72 |
| Bklyn Ed 5s E '52 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 93⅜ | 93¼ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 | 86¼ | 85⅞ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 | 106¼ | 106 |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 42⅞ | 42⅜ |
| Buff R & P 5s gen '37 | 88 | 88 |
| Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34 | 51 | 51 |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Calif Fruit P 5s '38 | 65¼ | 65⅛ |
| Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 86½ | 86 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '60 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 91¾ | 91 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 91¼ | 91 |
| Can Nor deb 6½s '46 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 104 | 103½ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 65¾ | 65 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 72⅞ | 72⅞ |
| Cen Distrct Tel 5s | 107 | 107 |
| Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 17 | 17 |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 5 | 4 |
| Cen Ill Ely & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 72 | 72 |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 59 | 59 |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 95 | 95 |
| Cen Steel Co 8s '41 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Chesa Corp 5s '47 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 92 | 92 |
| Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49 | 90 | 90 |
| Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 96¼ | 96 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 11 | 11 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 34 | 33 |
| Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 45 | 45 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 5¾ | 5¼ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 19½ | 19¼ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C | 17 | 17 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49 | 12 | 12 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 16¼ | 14½ |
| Chicago Railway 5s '27 | 56 | 56 |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 61 | 60⅞ |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 25 | 24¾ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 24 | 24 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 14¼ | 13¾ |
| Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 114½ | 114½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 101 | 100¼ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 73 | 73 |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 38½ | 38 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 41 | 41 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2030 | 100 | 100 |
| Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 48 | 48 |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 44½ | 44 |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 59½ | 59½ |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 63 | 63 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 68 | 68 |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61 | 84½ | 82½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 84½ | 84½ |
| Columbia Ry Pr L 5½s '42 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Com Credit Co 5½s '35 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Con Gas 5s '57 | 104 | 103⅝ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '48 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Conaum Pow uni 5s '52 | 106 | 106 |
| Container Corp 5s t '43 | 18¾ | 18¼ |
| Corn Products 5s '34 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 63 | 63 |
| Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 20 | 19⅝ |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 93½ | 93⅛ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 33½ | 32 |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 35 | 35 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '52 | 102⅞ | 102⅝ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 84⅜ | 84¼ |
| Du & I Range 5s '37 | 10 | 10 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57 | 106¼ | 106 |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 26¾ | 26¼ |
| Erie RR gen lien 4s '96 | 44 | 44 |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 26¾ | 26½ |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct | 1¼ | 1 |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 46½ | 46 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 82 | 82 |
| Grand Tk Ry Con 6s '36 | 101 | 101 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 103 | 102½ |
| Great Northern 4½s '76 D | 45⅜ | 45⅜ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 60 | 60 |
| Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s | 28½ | 28½ |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Hocking Valley con 4½s '99 | 99 | 99 |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 49½ | 49½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 52⅜ | 52⅜ |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 88½ | 88 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 103 | 103 |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 36½ | 36 |
| Ill Central 5s '52 | 61 | 60 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 42½ | 42⅜ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Ind Union Railway 5s A '65 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 80 | 80 |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 80 | 80 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 39 | 39 |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 55½ | 55 |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 18 | 18 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 67 | 66 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 61 | 60¾ |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 34 | 34 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 31½ | 30½ |
| Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36 | 51 | 50¾ |
| Kendell Co 5½s ww '48 | 65½ | 65½ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 105 | 105 |
| Kan City P & L 4½s B '57 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 52½ | 52½ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 93 | 92¾ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 94½ | 94⅜ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 35 | 35 |
| Kings Co El 4s '49 | 75 | 75 |
| Kings Co Lt 5s '54 | 107 | 107 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 94 | 93¾ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 4⅜ | 4 |
| Lorp'n Inc 6s '41 | 75⅝ | 75 |
| Long Island gen 4s '38 | 97 | 97 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 105½ | 105½ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 87¼ | 86⅞ |
| L&N rfg 5s 2003 B | 69 | 69 |
| L&N 3s StL div '80 | 48½ | 48½ |
| L&N S Mon col 4s '52 | 48 | 48 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Marion Steam S 6s '47 | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| McCrory Stores 5½s '41 | 37 | 37 |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 50¼ | 50 |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 96½ | 96 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 79½ | 79 |
| Mil & Sparta 4s '47 | 40 | 38½ |
| Min StL & SSM 5s gtd | 39 | 39 |
| Min StP & SSM 6s '46 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Mo K & T pl 4s B '62 | 62 | 62 |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 36 | 36 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 9¼ | 9 |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 21⅜ | 21 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 21 | 21 |
| Mo Pac 5s I, '81 | 21¼ | 21 |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 8 | 7⅝ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 84 | 83½ |
| Montreal Tram col 5s '41 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Morris & Essex 3½s 2000 | 75⅞ | 75⅞ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 83¾ | 83 |
| Nat Steel 5s '56 | 78 | 77¾ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 110 | 110 |
| N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60 | 92 | 91½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 61½ | 60½ |
| N O T & M 4½s rcts '56 | 20 | 20 |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 20½ | 20½ |
| N O T & M 4½s '54 | 21½ | 21½ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 43¼ | 42¾ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 45½ | 45 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 89 | 88½ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 16 | 16 |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 18 | 18 |
| NY Connec Ry 4½s '53 | 96½ | 96½ |
| NY Edison 5s C '51 | 106¾ | 106⅝ |
| NY Edison rfg 5s '44 | 114½ | 114 |
| NY GELH&P pur m m 4s '40 | 103½ | 102 |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 112 | 111⅝ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 80½ | 80½ |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 | 48 | 45¼ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 55 | 54⅜ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 104 | 103¼ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '56 | 103½ | 103⅛ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 108 | 108 |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 105½ | 105⅜ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 45 | 43½ |
| Nlag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Nor Am & W con 4s '96 | 98 | 97½ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 12 | 11¾ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 84 | 84 |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 104½ | 104⅜ |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97 | 86 | 86 |
| Nor Pacific 3s B 2047 | 71 | 70½ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 103 | 103 |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Owens Ill Glass 5s | 101 | 101 |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 108 | 107⅝ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 38 | 37½ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct | 37½ | 37½ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 30 | 30 |
| Paramount Fam Lsks 6s '47 | 10½ | 10¼ |
| Pathé Ex inc 7s '37 | 60 | 60 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 98 | 96 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s | 82 | 82 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 70 | 69½ |
| Penn RR con 4½s | 101 | 103¼ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s | 86⅛ | 86⅞ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '84 | 84 | 84 |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s | 86½ | 86½ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 103 | 102¾ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 88¾ | 88 |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70 | 87 | 87 |
| Portland eGn Elec 4½s '60 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 22¾ | 22½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 99½ | 99½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 105 | 105 |
| Radio Keith 6s | 12 | 12 |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 50¾ | 50½ |
| Republic L&R 5s '40 | 80 | 80 |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 50½ | 50 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta | 7½ | 7¼ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 10⅝ | 10¾ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 86 | 85½ |
| Seabd A L 6s ct | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42 | 90⅝ | 90⅞ |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Southern Colo Pow 6s '47 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 48 | 47¾ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 19⅝ | 19½ |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 61½ | 61½ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 26½ | 26½ |
| Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38 | 31 | 31 |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104⅞ | 104¾ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Studebaker 6s '42 | 38¾ | 38⅞ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Tex & Pac 5s B '77 | 47 | 47 |
| Un Elec 5½s | 104 | 104 |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Union El L & P 5s '57 | 103¾ | 103⅝ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 105 | 105 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 92 | 92 |
| Union Pacific 5s | 103½ | 103½ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 44¼ | 43¾ |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 71 | 71 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 26 | 26 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 29 | 29 |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Virginia & S'west con 5s '58 | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 45 | 45 |
| Wabash RR 5½s '75 | 7 | 7 |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 20 | 20 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 18½ | 18 |
| Westchester Ltg 5s | 109½ | 109½ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 71 | 71 |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 69 | 69 |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49 | 76 | 76 |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 90 | 90⅜ |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 10 | 10 |
| Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36 | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78 | 57¼ | 57 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70 | 57 | 57 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp 5s '58 | 83 | 83 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 71⅜ | 71½ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Austria (Lower) 7½s '50 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 65 | 64½ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 101½ | 101 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 48 | 48 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '50 | 65 | 64½ |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 30½ | 30½ |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | 97 | 97 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 33 | 32½ |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 23½ | 23 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 13½ | 13½ |
| Canada 4s | 97 | 96⅝ |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 101½ | 101 |
| Chile (Bank) 6⅜s '61 | 14 | 14 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 7½ | 7½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 53½ | 53 |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47 | 21½ | 21½ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42 | 29½ | 29½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s (1st) '49 | 92 | 92 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 74 | 74 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 40½ | 40¼ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 97 | 97 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 72 | 72 |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 84 | 83½ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 51½ | 51 |
| Fiat 7s '46 war | 94 | 94 |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 59 | 59 |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 64 | 64 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 69 | 69 |
| Finnish B 6½s '54 | 60 | 60 |
| Frameriean Dev 7½s '42 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| French (Rep) 8s '49 | 120¼ | 120¼ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 124¼ | 124¼ |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 71⅝ | 71⅝ |
| German 7s '49 | 86½ | 85⅞ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 68½ | 67¾ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 61⅛ | 61 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 68 | 67⅝ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 51 | 51 |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 90 | 90 |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 63⅜ | 62¼ |
| Haiti (Rep) 6s '52 | 77 | 77 |
| Italian Credit Con 7s B '47 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| Jap(Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 36 | 36 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54 | 41 | 40 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 59¼ | 58⅞ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 59 | 59 |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 12 | 11½ |
| Kreuger & Toll ct | 12 | 12 |
| Medellin 6½s '54 | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Montevideo (City) 6s '59 | 15½ | 15 |
| North German Lloyd 6s '47 | 57 | 57 |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Norway (King) 6½s '65 | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 69 | 69 |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 87 | 86 |
| Panama (Rep) 5½s '53 | 101 | 101 |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '60 | 5 | 5 |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '61 | 5¼ | 5 |
| Poland (Gov) 6s '40 | 57 | 56¾ |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 55¼ | 55½ |
| Poland (Gov) 8s '50 | 63 | 63 |
| Prusia 6½s '51 | 59¼ | 58½ |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 57 | 56 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww | 65 | 65 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | 65 | 64½ |
| Rhine Ruhr 6s '53 | 55½ | 55⅛ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 62 | 62 |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 12½ | 12 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 14½ | 14½ |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 91¾ | 91⅜ |
| Rotterdam (City) 6s '64 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Royal Dutch 4s '55 ww | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Roumania 7s '59 | 34½ | 34 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 57 | 57 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 67 | 67 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 20 | 20 |
| Siemens 6½s '51 | 82 | 81½ |
| Soissons (City) 6s '36 | 108 | 108 |
| Sweden (King) 5½s '54 | 98 | 98 |
| Swiss Government 5½s '46 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Taiwan Elec 5½s '71 | 40 | 40 |
| Tokyo (City) 5s '52 | 32 | 32 |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 45⅜ | 45⅜ |
| Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | 37½ | 37¼ |
| Trondhjem 5½s '57 | 62 | 61 |
| U K Of Gr Br & I 5½s '37 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 55½ | 55 |
| Universe L 7s '38 | 60 | 60 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 | 30 | 30 |
| Vienna 6s '32 | 67⅛ | 66⅞ |
| Warsaw 7s '58 | 40 | 40 |
| Westphalia El 6s '53 | 51⅞ | 51⅞ |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Jan24 | Last Jan23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 103.4 |

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Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of Public Welfare will give a public hearing at Room 37, State House, Boston, at 2 p. m., on the 10th day of February, 1933, in the matter of the incorporation of MUTUAL COMMERCIAL CORPORATION under the provisions of the General Laws, chapter 180, section 6.
RICHARD K. CONANT, Commissioner.

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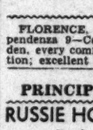

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# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### White Oak

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE simple leaves of the white oak are from five to nine inches long, and about half as wide. Deep divisions separate them into from seven to 11 fingerlike lobes. While young, the leaves are a soft silvery-gray, changing later to a bright green above and pale beneath. Mature leaves are leathery in texture, and in the fall of the year they turn a deep purple. The fruit is a light brown acorn about an inch and a half long, held in a warty cup.

The wood is light brown, strong, and durable and is very seldom seen today except in high-priced furniture. In the days of wooden sailing vessels, it was one of the most desired types of wood for construction purposes. When there was plenty of it, the interior of houses was finished with it; agricultural implements, carriages, barrels, railroad ties, fences were also made of it.

Favored locations are gravelly ridges, sandy plains, intervales, and moist bottom lands; sometimes they form small pure forests. The range in the United States is from southern Maine to Florida extending up the mountains as low shrubs; westward as far as southern Michigan, Minnesota, eastern Iowa, southeastern Nebraska and Texas.

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

47

When the early pioneers of the flock of our feathered friends the birds first begin to put in their initial appearance in the spring, then is the time when everyone who cares for the lesser of His creatures to do the best that they can by them and put out a little food for them now and then

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

## Brevities

**Los Angeles Times:** Billboards are those things that whiz by while you study the message on the spare tire in front.

**Atlantic Log:** The grandma who used to knit by the fireside is now out spinning on the concrete.

## The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

*LIQUOR might have defenders, but no defense. Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not an open question.*—LINCOLN.

## The Children's Corner

### The Playhouse's Guests

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT HADN'T always been a playhouse, for it had been used in the first place as a woodshed. There Margery's and Helen's daddy decided another of the farm buildings would be more convenient for that purpose, and it was used for a short time to house straw, so that the chicken-houses might be supplied with plenty of nice, dry straw. When the straw had been used, Margery and Helen had asked to have it for a playhouse. Daddy had given his consent, and Mother had loaned brooms, scrubbing brushes, and cleaning cloths.

The girls had worked like two little beavers, making it shipshape. Then they had brought out their playthings and there they had played, day in and day out. School-

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Margery and Helen Had Worked Hard, Cleaning Their Playhouse.

days came and Margery and Helen played less and less often in the playhouse. Then winter came and they ceased playing there altogether. And then several pleasant things happened!

One day the playhouse had company. Through a broken window pane the visitor came—big, exploring Tabby. The playhouse hoped that Tabby would make herself at home, and stay a long, long time. And that is just what she did! After walking about for some time, looking this way and that, she curled up in a corner, and went to sleep. After awhile she got up, stretched herself, and went out into the winter sunshine. But she came back, often, after that, and the playhouse looked forward to her visits.

Another visitor came only once. It came in the night, and a bitter night it was! The winter wind shook the walls of the playhouse, while snow, sharp and cutting as ice, lashed against it. And out of that stormy night flew a frightened little bird, straight through the broken window pane, into the shelter of the playhouse. It flew away in the morning when the storm had cleared, but the playhouse was always to cherish the happy memory of having sheltered the little creature.

The third visitor came when winter was almost over. Indeed, pussy-willows were out, and a few birds, braver than the rest, had ventured back from the South. The playhouse's door was open, and the sun streamed in, warming it as it had not been warmed for many a day. A speckled hen sauntered by, and to the joy of the hospitable playhouse, decided, after a moment's hesitation, to walk in. After that she became a frequent visitor, and finally took up her abode there altogether, making a nest back in a corner where a little straw still remained. Margery and Helen's mother, who had discovered Speckle's whereabouts, looked in at her nearly every day.

One warm, spring day the playhouse had a great surprise. The speckled hen had a whole nestful of fluffy, little yellow chicks! How proud the playhouse was! What interesting guests it had had these last months! Why, it had been a wonderful winter!

The playhouse was thinking so hard about what a wonderful winter it had been that it didn't see Margery and Helen until they were almost to its door. Then it could have jumped for joy (if playhouses could jump) for they were coming right in. They were with their mother, and she was leading them straight to the corner where the speckled hen and her chicks were.

When their mother had shown them the little fluffy balls, and they had exclaimed delightedly over them, the playhouse heard Margery say, "Well, Mother, when are you going to take them out of here? We want to play here again."

The playhouse could hardly wait for their mother's answer for proud as it was of its present guests, they could never take Margery's and Helen's place.

Their mother's answer came promptly. "In just a few days we'll put them in a coop out in the sunshine."

"Then we'll fix up our playhouse Saturday," planned Helen, and the playhouse could have sung (if playhouses could sing) out of pure happiness.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Recreation, recreate** (several inquiries)—The context should be the determining factor in the pronunciation of these words. If the sense is undoubtedly "making anew," the words should be sounded as though they were hyphenated; that is, with the first *e* long. A note from the publishers of Webster's supports us in this stand, although the dictionary does not list the words in this sense without the hyphen. (The note says that these words are "generally" spelled with the hyphen, "but not always.")

**Salutation of letter addressed to firm, but for the attention of an individual** (Miss S. I. D.)—When a writer wishes to have his letter drawn to the attention of a certain individual in a company, the letter is properly addressed to the company, and the salutation should be to the company ("Gentlemen:"), but the line, "Attention of Mr. Jones" should be placed on the same line as the salutation or beneath it, to the right.

**Two weeks' vacation** (Miss S. I. D.)—Yes, our style is to use the apostrophe.

**Correction**—Owing to a typographical mistake in the word "Revelation" in the first line of the fifth item of last Saturday's Word a Day, the line was reset; but the corrected line was inadvertently substituted by the make-up man for a correct but similar line in the fourth item, which read: "Revelator—Principal emphasis on."

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### A Letter of Appreciation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Carmel, Ind.

ALL too often men are reminded of their faults—all too seldom are they praised for their virtues. It is, indeed, a lovely thing to cultivate the habit of expressing appreciation to others for good works, and a family here has just had a beautiful example of the value and far-reaching effect of a simple little word of commendation.

A letter was written to the home office of the local branch laundry, thanking the management for the splendid manner in which the laundry had performed the family's work. In a period of over four years the service had been excellent. The linens had never failed to be spotless and white. It had been a joy to unpack the clean, neatly folded and mended garments. The driver who called for and delivered the work was punctual, courteous, and cheerful. It seemed not the slightest detail was neglected in giving efficient, glad service.

With the letter posted, a feeling of having paid a just debt took possession of the writer.

Some weeks later the mail brought a letter from the president of the laundry corporation acknowledging with thanks the letter of commendation. A month later the mail brought another letter, this time from the manager of the local branch laundry. He had received a message from the home office commending him and his co-workers for their efforts. In a most sincere manner he expressed his joy that their work was winning the customer's approval.

Last week the driver of the laundry delivery truck asked if he might speak to the mistress of the household. "I want to thank you," he said, a little abashed, "for speaking a good word for me. The boss called me in this morning and told me about a letter which you had written. He told me to keep up the good work, that I was making my job mighty secure."

And so it goes, a word of appreciation dropped into the pool of human contact makes one circle after another, gladdening the hearts of those it reaches and encouraging still greater endeavors.

## In Lighter Vein

**Bright**

Despairing Employer (engaging fourth typist within a month): "Can you punctuate?"

Typist (brightly): "Oh, yes! I'm always early in the morning."—*Unidentified.*

**Memory Still Lingers**

Friend: "You'll soon forget all about her and be happy again."

Jilted Lover: "Oh, no, I won't. I've bought her too much on the installment plan!"—*Florida Times-Union.*

**The Comparison**

"Do you know where you are?" demanded the tourist's wife.

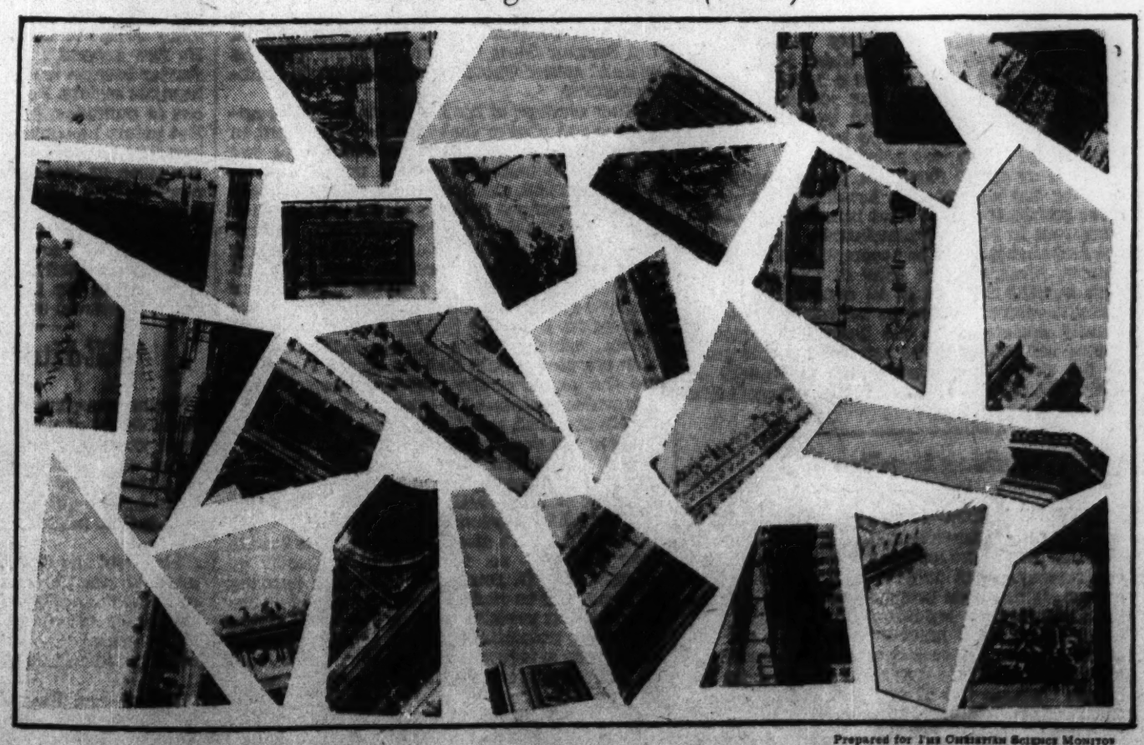
"No," he admitted. "I'm as lost as the average American is when he starts on the third verse of the national anthem."—*Missouri Pacific Magazine.*

**Unnecessary**

Lady of the House: "Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?"

Tramp: "Madam, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask of what practical utility is moss to a man in my condition?"—*Midland Target.*

## Guess-O-Jig of the Week (No. 7)



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing, to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 7."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


# EDITORIALS

## The "Lame Ducks" Take Flight

HOPES for the political modernization of America grow brighter. Yesterday by ratification of the Twentieth Amendment the United States cast off some of the chains of archaic forms and stepped forward almost into the ranks of modern governments.

It may still be impossible for the American people to turn out of office with any promptitude a Government which has ceased to represent them. Efficiency and harmony of federal administration may continue to suffer from the arbitrary division into executive, legislative and judicial departments. Large elements of the population may remain unrepresented in the National Government because they refuse to join either major party. There may be no representatives of the nation as a whole in the national legislature; local questions may continue to decide national elections; and there may be no way—other than the clumsy method now proposed for a test on the Eighteenth Amendment—of obtaining a national referendum on public policy. But at least representatives who have been repudiated by the people will not continue to make their laws.

And the November-to-March presidential interregnum will be reduced to two months. Had it come earlier that change would have obviated the difficulties Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt are seeking now to overcome by successfully dovetailing their respective régimes' emergency handling of foreign affairs.

Another need of the reform now adopted has had recent illustration in the virtual blockade of public business by a farcical filibuster in the Senate. By removing the fixed adjournment date of short sessions the new amendment should render filibustering much more difficult, if not impossible. It does, of course, leave the country open to the dangers of continuous sessions of Congress. But Washington's summer weather and the need of members to repair their political fences occasionally should reduce that hazard.

Probably the most impelling motive in "shooing" away the "lame ducks" has been popular impatience with a governmental procedure so at variance with the American desire for speed. In a time when members of Congress from any part of the country can fly to Washington in one day—as many did when called into consultation on the Hoover moratorium—the period of thirteen months heretofore allowed between the election of a Congress and its meeting was incongruous to say the least.

Members today cannot use the excuses available to those who delayed the forming of a quorum in the First Congress. But even in stagecoacn days the journey to the capital required no more than a month. The "lame-duck" system was a year slower than the stagecoach. Indeed, the establishment of it was probably due less to slowness of travel than to other factors. It was an age of "dignified deliberation."

And then, too, the fixing of March 4 for the ending of short sessions seems to have happened rather than to have been carefully planned. The Continental Congress in 1788 provided that the new Government should be inaugurated on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. It happened to fall on the fourth day of the month. And because the terms of members of the House of Representatives are fixed by the Constitution at two years, the second regular session of each Congress ends on that day.

The surprising thing is that an airplane age has endured the evil effects of this "happenstance" so long. Certainly adoption of the Twentieth Amendment hardly seems overhasty. The Norris resolution which is its basis had been before Congress for a decade. In the end, however, it has broken all records for speedy ratification. Approval by Missouri as the thirty-sixth state came less than eleven months after Congress adopted it.

This very speed furnishes partial justification for the change. Not because the legislatures rushed to ratify. That hurry might prove dangerous in other circumstances. But because the fact that it could be accomplished in eleven months illustrates the folly of allowing thirteen months for a shift of congresses. Other changes—some perhaps as necessary if not so plainly demanded as the Twentieth Amendment—will follow as the American people grow in the desire to modernize the machinery of their Government and make it more responsive to their purpose.

## Curbing Installments?

QUEBEC is about to stage upon the floor of its Legislature a debate on a subject which for some time has been the theme of acute controversy. That subject is the installment system. It has been brought sharply into focus by a proposal to require a down payment of 50 per cent upon luxuries bought on the installment plan. It does not affect "necessities," but it does stipulate that after an article is acquired through the 50 per cent cash payment the vendor forfeits his lien on it, and it may be seized for debt or rent. It need hardly be said installment concerns oppose it, while landlords, from no altruistic motive, favor it.

Economists everywhere will watch the debate closely. For there are two distinct schools of economists. One champions the installment plan as a means of keeping the wheels of industry turning. This group points to the prosperity era during which the installment system reached its zenith. With prosperity, regularity of employment and full-time wages there was little to impede the progress of the system.

The school which argues against the installment system characterizes it as one of the chief causes of the economic crisis. By inducing people to buy goods on the easy-payment plan, it is held, merchants so mortgaged their customer's future that the customers ceased in time to be able to make purchases, with the result that factories which had speeded up production to satisfy the immediate demand were forced to lay off men and thus aggravated a condition which may have had its origin elsewhere. The prosperity boom ended, and the trade recession set in.

A hard and fast rule is difficult. The purchase of a home for the wage earner, or an automobile, whether it be classed as a luxury or a necessity, shows the advantage of the installment system for the wage earner or the man of very limited income. But the disadvantages are not far to seek. They generally arise from abuse of the system. The installment plan is a form of credit. Credit is the power behind business. In itself it serves a useful purpose. So, it is claimed, does the installment system. When it is overextended it not infrequently brings its participants into the hands of a receiver. Does not the evil lie in abuses rather than in the system itself?

## Athletics in Deflation

THE athletic departments of many colleges in the United States are finding quite widespread deflation forced upon them. The tremendous inflation of the past decade that expressed itself in stadiums rivaling the architectural triumphs of ancient Greece and in gate receipts comparable to those of Madison Square Garden is experiencing a sober aftermath.

Cornell and Syracuse have canceled almost the entire remainder of their sports program for the curricular year. The athletic directors of the Western Conference, sports writers declare, are worrying over finances. Iowa finds its stadium a millstone and college follows college in reporting gate receipts below the budget estimates. Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota have dropped hockey and Wisconsin has eliminated its crew.

Regrettable as these retrenchments in collegiate sports may prove to many, there is the possibility that the resultant period of comparative calm may offer an opportunity for reorganizing or reorienting college athletics on a basis more rational than that of 1929 and before. Elimination of and safeguards against certain abuses toward which some college sports were drifting may now be possible. An impetus may be given to intramural competition, and the apparent decrease in gate receipts may give the advocates of sports for sports' sake a chance to make the colleges independent of these receipts.

If the present adversity should yield checks on commercialism of athletics, and on the use of "ringers," and offer a proper perspective of values, as between scholarship and athletics, the college could hardly be said to be a loser.

Periods of deflation offer rare opportunities for readjustments and purgations. The real disappointment should lie only in reversion to former mistakes and bad manners. With the din of athletic enterprise somewhat chastened and with a student body reputedly taking its A B C's more seriously, the long-sounded plea for promotion to a more adult grade for American education should gain ground.

## Bankless Communities

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG'S diatribes have given the impression that the Glass bill would endow the so-called "money octopus" of Wall Street with almost unlimited power. The strenuous filibusterer from Louisiana talks of the sanctity of states' rights. They and the people's rights, one is led to believe, would be trampled underfoot by the enactment of the pending banking measure.

The accusation is not without its humor. Senator Glass is a Jeffersonian Democrat, yielding to none in his adhesion to states' rights. Moreover, he could not by any stretch of the imagination be called a friend of the metropolitan banks within Senator Long's meaning. Against no other senator do the banking spokesmen have to be more on the alert in defending their existing privileges. They have contested every inch of the ground that Senator Glass has gained in the long and splendid career which he has devoted to banking reform.

Other sections of his bill are intended to uproot several abuses that have come to light in the last three years. In respect of one or two of them, the banks have been unremitting in their opposition, and must have smiled in looking at the picture that Senator Long has been painting of the doughty Senator from Virginia.

During his prolix filibuster Senator Long never bothered to interpret the Glass bill correctly. The fact is that it does not seek to allow the metropolitan banks free rein. There is no likeness in it to the British or the Canadian system, which allows nation-wide banking. Such a system would be alien to the traditions and the genius of the American people. What it provides is state-wide branch banking under certain specified conditions. Senator Glass has foreseen the danger that, even under his plan, the metropolitan banks might establish branches in communities already endowed with sufficient banking facilities, and crowd out old-established institutions in the process.

To avoid such a situation, he and the Senate have accepted an amendment proposed by Senator Sam G. Bratton that branch banking be permitted to national banks only in states allowing this practice to state banks and under the same restrictions as are placed on state banks. The safeguards against the dangers that Senator Long foresaw, in short, appear to be ample.

There was all the appearance of defending the existing banking lineup in Senator Long's agitation. No intelligent observer can do that. Nearly 11,000 banks have failed in the last decade. How could they help it when 80 per cent of them had capitalizations not in excess of $25,000? Senator Vandenberg the other day gave the Senate some telling statistics from his own State of Michigan. Sixty cities which all had banks a year ago are now bankless. And 1200 other towns are in the same plight. This condition is by no means unique, but could be duplicated in the experience of other states. Nothing like it has occurred in the tortured history of American banking.

It is no wonder that people are falling back on barter and scrip money. The cashlessness that has reduced them to these medieval conditions is in great part a product of banklessness. In some areas the prospect is held out that scrip money might be welded into a permanent system. If this feeling spreads, there is real danger of the rise of separate money systems, a development which would set at naught the national currency system which is one of the mainsprings of this strong and integrated Republic.

The rectification of banklessness such as the Glass bill provides would promote the return of currency order. Unfortunately, one reason that new methods of exchange are regarded as a system and not as a stopgap is that the people are despairing of real reform, and Senator Long's filibuster did nothing to relieve that feeling.

## Mice and Elephants

THE best laid schemes of men—and women—may "gang aft agley" through the intervention of mice and elephants. It was proved so one day recently in Southend, England, when the well-organized traffic of that resort was singularly upset first by a mouse, and then by an elephant.

Both mouse and elephant, however, are inclined after due consideration of the incidents to place the blame on Woman. Woman, they say, was at the root of Southend's trouble. It was a woman that shrieked at sight of the mouse that caused the driver of a tram to pull up suddenly, that made following motorcars jam on unexpected brakes, made the butcher's boy on his bicycle swerve and dismount rapidly, and finally held up a long stream of well-ordered traffic that gayly perambulates Victoria Circus, Southend's busiest spot.

And the elephant says it was a woman. She suddenly saw the elephant wandering quietly, ruminatingly, and with slow and ambling gait through quite an appropriate Victoria Circus, and the unexpected sight made her slip and fall at the elephant's feet. Faced with this unusual situation the elephant considers it acted with tact. It picked up the lady's handbag. It is true that after swinging the handbag to and fro for a little time it disdainfully dropped it. But still, the elephant says, it was not really responsible for the long array of traffic that once more jammed Southend's busy spot.

But as the mouse scuttled daintily and swiftly away and as the elephant ambled slowly and majestically through Southend's other streets, did they both ponder on how for a moment they were the center of a little universe of incidents that interrupted powerful man's ordered scheme of things?

## Skyscraper Wild Life

TOWARD the close of last autumn a certain American skyscraper suffered an invasion of crickets. They came by night, caring not for the great boulevard they had to cross from their park. Into the marble lobby they marched, deployed and sang. In the morning the early elevator man, a gentle-hearted son of Norway, solemnly set himself to the task of softly shooing the crickets out of his building. He made slow work of it, though, as his technique of evicting crickets was not good and he was too busy with his car. Other early comers applied themselves to the cricket rescue. One by one the strangers were ferried over the boulevard of whizzing cars and the city was ready for business again.

Every now and then some stranger from the forest or field invades these precincts of affairs. A bird on an office building is nothing, but a bird in an office building is excitement. The sparrows know their way about town too well to lose it often. Occasionally, however, some unfamiliar little bird face slips in through an open window and to its astonishment discovers on the other side only typewriters and desks. Then there are mutual stares and the processes of a corporation are temporarily extinguished.

The big, wide doors of skyscrapers, it seems, are not made merely for people to enter. Wrens and butterflies follow in with the crowd. Recently a little gray fellow upset the stately lobby of one of the most dignified skyscrapers. He flew around and around until the elevator starter became troubled and put in a call to the humane society. Being used to abstracting birds out of buildings, it sent a man over forthwith. But before he could arrive, a building employee had lifted a tall ladder to the chandelier where the wren at last rested. It knew it was being rescued—sat quietly while a big hand closed around it—and in a moment was free outdoors.

Farm folks may chuckle at the ways of the city—and why not, when the city will stop to watch a butterfly, carefully released from an imprisoning big building, as it joyously soars down the street over a flood of traffic?

## Editorial Notes

Transformation of the atoms contained in three drops of water, we are told, would produce enough motor power to light the national capital for one entire night. The drop of water, if physicists have their way, may some day be quite as illuminating as the drop of ink that makes millions think.

No doubt the Carmel (Calif.) men who have, more or less facetiously, requested enactment of an ordinance prohibiting jig-saw puzzles so that their wives will resume neglected housework, expect that their own golf games will continue to be taken as a matter of course.

When—and likewise if—that electric dollar currency supersedes the greenback, Miss Valeska Becker, who dropped a promise of twenty kilowatts of work energy into the collection plate at a technocracy lecture, ought to get a job at the new Mint.

# India in Transition

NEW DELHI, INDIA

THE political student viewing the Indian political scene today sees an odd fermentation in operation. From the vantage point of this capital the vast subcontinent shows itself in a series of singular activities, some of which have a subversive character, but all of which are aimed at the establishment and construction of a new administrative order.

The 150-year-old relationship between Great Britain, British India, and the Indian Native States is undergoing a transformation, and while some see the process as a severing of old associations, others view the development as an evolutionary progress which will not result in the elimination of ancient ties.

* * *

British India is chiefly affected. This is the section of India which comes under the direct control of the British authorities, whose guiding hand takes its directions from Whitehall and Westminster, in London. Under this British tutelage the Indians of British India have acquired fundamental ideas of democratic government and are asking that complete control of their own affairs be vested in Indian hands.

But the Indians are by no means unanimous concerning the future policy for their country. Moslems and Hindus are still in conflict with each other, although a recent decision by the British Cabinet regarding the representation to be given to the respective communities in the future Government has considerably alleviated the problem between the two peoples.

Even individual communities are not unified. Hinduism today is undergoing one of the severest strains that has ever been imposed on an orthodox religion. Mahatma Gandhi has issued a fiat demanding that the Untouchables, or Depressed Classes, should be given full freedom under the new Constitution that is coming to India. Heretofore, the Untouchables have been held in subjection to orthodox Hinduism, and the British have hesitated to foster their emancipation owing to a conscientious qualm against interfering in religious matters.

* * *

Now, however, the Untouchables are demanding their rights and are seeking guaranteed protection under the all-Indian Government which is envisaged for the future. Under the British they were content to remain as they were; but under their fellow-Hindus they are unwilling to be left without some guarantee that their social status will be raised and their religious relations put on a basis similar to that of orthodox Hinduism.

This means that temples, schools, public wells, highways and other facilities which have heretofore been closed to them must be opened. Orthodox Hindus oppose this and Mahatma Gandhi is believed to be contemplating the devotion of his energies in future to the emancipation of the Untouchables, from whom he is but slightly removed in caste.

The belief is growing throughout India that Mr. Gandhi is now satisfied that the wider constitutional issue has received a just settlement at the successive Round Table Conferences, and that his mission in future lies in the social regeneration of Hinduism, whose religious system is full of anomalies, when compared with the tenets of other religions and with democratic theories.

* * *

Meanwhile, the political agitation which has been seething in British India since 1919 has not been shut off into a watertight compartment. It has overflowed into Indian India, which consists of vast territories—often equal in size to European countries—which lie interspersed throughout the country. In the native states, princes who are descended from ancient rulers hold autocratic sway. Their rule has been kept in check, to some extent, by British supervision, but their peoples as a whole have had little or no voice in the government.

This is changing. In some cases, such as in Mysore, Hyderabad, Bikaner, Travancore, and other important states, broad democratic measures have been introduced, education has been fostered, and sound administrative policies adumbrated. In other states, however, customs and conditions prevailing are similar to those which existed in the Middle Ages, and the people are turning against the yoke of serfdom which they have experienced for centuries.

On the other hand it is frequently stated that the inhabitants of Indian India are much more contented with their lot than the inhabitants of British India. This, however, is only relative. The contentment of Indians as a whole has been described as a "pathetic contentment" by a former Secretary of State for India, who traversed the country in search of first-hand information for the reforms now looming.

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Consequently the political activities of British India are overlapping into Indian India. In the state of Kashmir the British authorities recently had to take over active control, chiefly because the Moslem subjects of the state felt they were unjustly treated by their Hindu overlords. Their activities against the administration were supported by bands of Moslems from the neighboring British Indian Province of the Punjab. Similarly, the Maharaja of Alwar has been forced to give consideration to the clamor of his peasants, who are objecting to the payment of rents and land revenue. These are straws showing the way the political wind is blowing, and suggesting that when the new government comes to Indian India greater administrative changes will be necessary to meet the wishes of the people.

Changes are everywhere apparent, and the traveler who knew India prior to the World War will not recognize it as the same place today. The subservient attitude of the people has gone; women are to be seen taking part in processions and appearing on public platforms—activities unknown ten years ago; sections of the community that have been unvocal for centuries are now clamoring for fundamental rights; ancient dynasties are being undermined by constitutional methods and democratic developments; and a new era is being reached in the government of a people numbering 350,000,000.

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Behind the changing scene stands the might and power of Great Britain, looming larger than ever on the Orient in consequence of the new Indian policy, which sees an old democracy handing over its major control to a developing new one.

It is true that the new Viceregal Palace here and the ancient monarchical palace of Whitehall in London will continue to have a definite say on the future government of this country. But the future British control will differ from the past control in the sense that it will be predicated on closer coöperation with Indians than has heretofore been the case. Indians will have extensive responsibility in relation to their own affairs when the federation between British India and the Indian Native States comes into existence. The British control will be in the nature of guidance by means of safeguards, which Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, has defined as "not a stone wall that blocks a road, but as the hedges on each side that no good driver ever touches, but that prevent people on a dark night falling into a ditch."

A. I.

# Mirror of the World's Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

## What a Gift!

HAD we power to give the average city or town one gift, this New Year's season, we would give it freedom from gossip. That gift would mean more for human happiness in homes and community than a million-dollar factory or a bumper wheat crop on a dollar market.

Gossip . . . is an outstanding social curse of our day. More homes are broken, more happiness is ruined, more careers are downcast, more banks are closed by the careless repetition of guesses, rumors, scandals, half-truths, and untruths than by any other one cause. . . .

Gossip does not require sustained mental effort. Gossip is not a product of mental processes, but only proves a vocal agility. . . .

Gossip proceeds from jealousy, grows heavy on guesses, thrives on hurried whispers, and waxes juicy on "I told you so's." Gossip deals in dirt. . . .

Gossip is a traitor. It sticks like pitch and tar to the one who traffics in it.

Can a community go forward whose members seek first the latest scandal? Have men and women who bear tales any leadership for youth?

Gossip has this one saving weakness; it has no use for you if you have good use for your time. Gossip always shuns the poor; and tires quickly of inattention.

Most reforms call for collective action. Many call for money. The conviction of gossip is an individual matter. One man or one woman can be an executioner of gossip. It takes people to create gossip; people can stop it by the simple process of starvation.

Any community which substitutes true neighborliness for gossip, sincere helpfulness and friendship for scandalmonging is on a good, smooth road to happiness and success.—*Rotarian* (Chicago).

## Mr. Stanley Baldwin's New Year Message

"IT IS a laudable custom to take stock of our position at the beginning of a new year; to look back on the work of the past 12 months and ask ourselves what we have accomplished; to look forward to the tasks that lie ahead and determine what we must seek to achieve before the end of another year. . . .

"The Government, with the loyal and unfaltering support of the people, has put the national finances on a stable basis—in itself a gigantic task. It has balanced the budget and, by its great conversion schemes, procured cheap money both for the state and for industry. Where imports were so much in excess of exports that we were approaching the point when purchases from abroad would have to be financed by borrowing, we have so far adjusted the trade balance that this danger is no longer acute. It is a notable achievement in the restoration and strengthening of the foundations on which our economic life rests, and if to some it lacks the element of the spectacular, it was none the less the essential first stage in any scheme for national reconstruction. . . .

"Though we have adopted a tariff policy, this has not been done in order that we may join in the building of ever-higher tariff walls. That way lies the destruction rather than the development of international trade. It is our object to use tariffs as a weapon in the struggle for freer world trade, and already the first promise of success is to be found in the approaches made by protectionist countries with a view to securing arrangements which will encourage the development of mutual trade.

"The fallacy of prohibitive tariffs lies in the assumption that a country may thus make itself prosperous in a poverty-stricken world. This is a delusion. America, with all the advantages of its wide resources, tried to isolate itself in prosperity and failed, and where America was brought down in the general collapse, no other country may hope to stand alone against universal depression. It is the recognition of this that compels the Government to attach so much importance to the proposed World Economic Conference, for it is only through a general movement towards prosperity, started and accelerated by the removal of the obstructions to finance and trade, that this country or any other country may hope to progress."—*Mr. Stanley Baldwin*, in *Home and Empire*.

## The Philippine Plebiscite

BEFORE it was disfigured by the forces of illiberalism, the Hawes-Cutting bill had a provision actualizing the principle of self-determination. The Filipinos, after a period of years when they shall have actually known the effects of losing the American tariff protection, would vote in a plebiscite whether or not they wanted complete political separation from the United States.

This was intended to give the Filipinos the choice of remaining under the American flag and achieving their happiness as a self-governing people with the coöperation of the American nation. . . .

It was expected that if the Filipinos should elect to be with the United States, a new arrangement could be concerted, establishing a permanent Filipino commonwealth with home rule, formulating a plan of economic coördination to reduce or eliminate whatever of economic conflict there might be between the two countries, and placing their commercial relations on a more complementary basis.

Carrying out the idea of coöperative interdependence, the United States, a temperate country, and the Philippines, a tropical one, could be immensely useful to each other. . . .

Internationally, the presence of the American flag in the Philippines would definitely place those rich islands out of the range of covetous eyes and thus keep them from becoming an apple of international discord. That means peace in the Pacific and security for the Philippines. . . .

It is reasonable to expect that international security, rather than economic advantage, would be the first consideration with the Filipinos when they exercised the plebiscitary privilege. The plebiscite provision should have been retained in the Hawes-Cutting bill.—*Vicente Villamin*, in the *Washington Post*.

## The Happy Warrior

ANYONE who makes a practice of looking on the bright side of things is apt to be suspected of posing.

But there is no hint of affectation in the remarkable will of Air Commodore Richard M. Pink, which we published yesterday. "I should like to place on record," he wrote, "that I have been one of God's luckiest creatures. . . . I have had a wonderfully happy time, and I thank God for the boon of life." This spontaneous and sincere expression of gratitude for the "gift of life" from one who shouldered all the usual burdens of the war generation, and a few extra ones, is rather a reproof to those churlish, disgruntled spirits of which our post-war world has a surfeit.

We want so much, that we often forget to be thankful for the blessings we possess. Were we to cease comparing our lot with that of persons apparently more favored by good fortune than ourselves, we should be much more likely to discover the secret of contentment. No one disputes that life today is an anxious, trying and often thoroughly disagreeable business. But the curmudgeons only make it worse.

Those who keep up their hearts, and refuse to be robbed of their good spirits may well prove to be the real heroes and heroines when the world's affairs are mended.—*Morning Post* (London).